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ABSTRACT

This report, culling data from Census Bureau reports from 1850 to 1980 provides information in the following three categories: (1) Minority Groups in Iowa: The Situation in 1980; (2) Changes from 1970 to 1980 for Black and White Iowans; and (3) Changes from 1900 to 1980 for Black and White Iowans. Among the highlights for the Iowa population in 1980 are the following: (1) Iowa has much smaller proportions of minority groups than does the nation as a whole; (2) social characteristics varied among minority and majority groups; (3) Whites were generally older than minorities; (4) among males and females over 15, larger numbers were married than were in any other marital status, except among Blacks; (5) the fertility rate was lowest for Asians, Pacific Islanders and Whites; (6) Whites generally enjoyed higher socioeconomic status than did the other groups; (7) participation in the labor force did not vary much among minority and majority groups; (8) the median income for American Indians was about two-thirds that of Whites; and (9) more than one-quarter of all American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Blacks were in poverty. Evaluation of the characteristics of Black and White Iowans from 1970 to 1980 revealed the following: (1) the Black population increased at a faster rate than the White population; (2) while the proportion of the population 65 or older increased for Whites, it decreased for Blacks; (4) women increased their participation in the labor force, while males decreased theirs; and (5) the median family income increased for Whites faster than it did for Blacks. Minimal data were available on Black Iowans before 1960. Data are presented in 32 tables and 38 figures. (BJV)

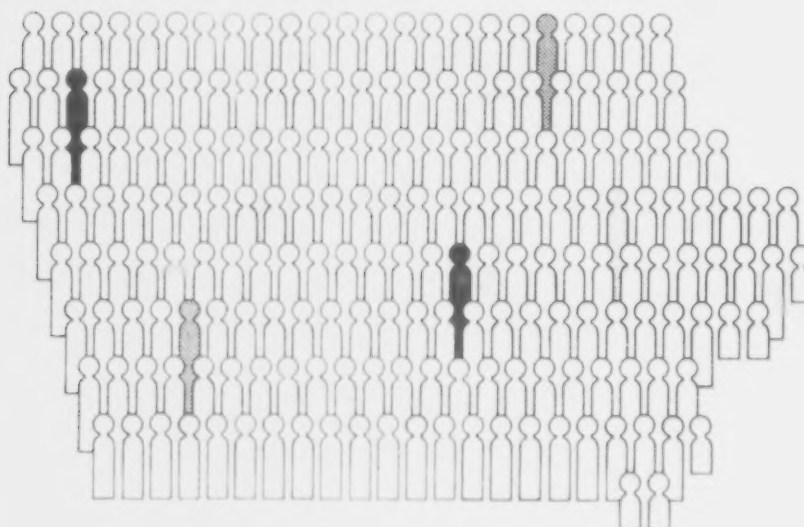
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Minority Groups in Iowa



Rogelio Saenz, Willis Goudy,
and Nak Hoon Lee

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MINORITY GROUPS IN IOWA

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MINORITY GROUPS IN IOWA

HIGHLIGHTS

Figures representing Iowa's total population mask differences among various groups within the state. The U.S. Bureau of the Census also reports data for several racial categories, however, which allows a better understanding of Iowa's majority and minority groups. Information from the 1980 and earlier censuses indicate differences among four racial groups (American Indians, Asian and Pacific Islanders, blacks, and whites) and an ethnic group (those of Spanish origin) on demographic and socioeconomic factors.

Minority and Majority Groups in Iowa: 1980

Iowa has much smaller proportions of the minority groups than does the nation as a whole. For example, blacks constituted 11.7% of the U.S. population in 1980, but only 1.4% of Iowa's residents. The national percentage for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts was 0.6%, a figure three times that for Iowa (0.2%). Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 1.6% of the population of the United States and 0.4% of that of Iowa. Iowans of Spanish origin were 0.9% of the state's population. For the nation, members of this ethnic group account for 6.4% of all residents. In contrast, 97.4% of Iowans were white, a figure substantially higher than that for the nation (83.2%).

Social characteristics varied among the minority and majority groups in 1980. For example, black residents were not found in all Iowa counties. Although members of the other minority groups were located in every county, they were unevenly distributed throughout the state. Blacks were predominantly located in urban areas, while whites were more likely to live in rural areas than members of any other group.

Whites generally were older, while the black, American Indian, and Spanish-origin populations in Iowa were relatively young. The percentage of whites 65 or older was more than twice that of any minority group.

Among those 75 and older, there were more than three times as many Asian and Pacific Islander females as males, and nearly twice as many white females as males. At the other end of the age continuum, those of Spanish origin and American Indians each had over one-third of their members under 15.

Among both females and males 15 and older, larger numbers were married than were in any other marital status, except among blacks. Black women had the highest percentage divorced, although the percentage of divorced American Indian women was nearly as high. Females were more likely than males to be widowed in each group, with the highest figure for whites.

Nearly 9 out of 10 white families consisted of a married couple with or without children. Less than 6 of 10 black families were in this category in 1980. Two groups--blacks and American Indians--had at least a quarter of their families listed as female householder with no husband present. Barely half (51%) of the black families with children under 18 were composed of married couples. This was at least 10 percentage points below the figure for American Indians, 25 points below that for residents of Spanish origin, and 35 points below those for Asians and Pacific Islanders and whites.

The fertility rate--the number of children ever born per 1,000 women aged 15 through 44--was lowest for Asians and Pacific Islanders and whites. It was substantially higher for blacks and American Indians. Among black, white, and women of Spanish origin now married, fertility rates were very similar. For divorced women in these groups, rates varied somewhat, with that for blacks highest and that for whites lowest. The greatest differences occurred among single women, where the rate for women of Spanish origin was less than a fifth of that for blacks, while the rate for

whites was less than a tenth of that for blacks.

Nearly all American Indians, blacks, and whites living in Iowa in 1980 were born in the United States. Indeed, nearly 4 out of every 5 whites were born in Iowa. In contrast, almost half of all blacks and American Indians were born in another state. About 1 in 5 residents of Spanish origin were born outside the U.S., as were about 4 of 5 Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Looking at recent migration, more than half of Iowa's whites lived in the same house in 1980 as they did in 1975. Similarly, two-fifths of the black and Spanish-origin groups resided in the same house at the beginning and the end of that period. A quarter of the American Indians lived in a different state in 1975, while more than two-fifths of the Asians and Pacific Islanders lived abroad five years before 1980.

Whites generally enjoyed higher socioeconomic status than the other groups. The state's black and American Indian populations were in much less favorable socioeconomic positions. On education, however, Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest median number of years of school completed. That group and whites had the highest percentages of high-school graduates, with those of Spanish origin reporting the lowest.

Participation in the labor force did not vary much among the minority and majority groups in 1980. For females, blacks had the highest percentage of their members in the labor force. For males, however, the percentage of blacks was lowest among the groups. Unemployment was greater among males than females in all groups except the Asians and Pacific Islanders. Unemployment among males varied considerably within the minority categories. More than four times more American Indian males were unemployed than were Asians and Pacific Islanders on a percentage basis.

No matter what the minority or majority group, males tended to be employed in managerial and professional; farming, forestry, and fishing; precision production, craft, and repair; and operator, fabricator,

and laborer occupations. Females were more likely employed in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations as well as in service jobs.

On income, the median for American Indian families was about two-thirds that of whites in 1979. The median for Asians and Pacific Islanders was closest to that for whites, although it still was about \$2,500 lower annually. Median incomes among married-couple families varied somewhat less than the medians for all families. Those for families of female householders with no husband present were much lower, of course.

These income differences also were reflected in poverty statistics. More than a quarter of all American Indians, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and blacks were in poverty. In contrast, less than 1 in 10 whites were considered to be poor. Families of female householders with no husband present were much more likely to be in poverty than were married-couple families. Indeed, two-thirds of the families of American Indian female householders with no husband present were in poverty.

Six subgroups within the Asians and Pacific Islanders had at least 1,000 residents in Iowa in 1980. Comparisons among them indicate that this general racial category contains great diversity within it. Thus, caution is suggested in drawing conclusions on the entire group of Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Black and White Iowans: 1970 and 1980

The availability of 1970 and 1980 census data made possible the analysis of changes among Iowa's white and black populations. Change in definitions and lack of data for other groups made it impossible to include them in such comparisons, however.

The state's black population was increasing at a faster rate than the white population in the 1970s, although the numeric growth among whites was much greater than that for blacks. The black population continues to be younger than the white group. In addition, blacks in both 1970 and 1980 lived predominantly in urban areas, while whites, although still most likely to live in

places of 2,500 or larger, were far more likely to reside in rural areas than blacks.

While the proportion of whites 65 or older increased from 1970 to 1980, it decreased for blacks. Other trends by age did not vary much for these two racial categories, however. Although both groups experienced gains in the number of married-couple families and families of female householders with no husband present, the increase was most dramatic for blacks. By the end of the decade, more than a third of all black families were those of a female householder with no husband present. Fewer than 1 in 10 white families were of this type. Fertility rates decreased for white women during the decade, although they increased for black women ages 15 to 24 and 35 to 44.

The percentages of blacks and whites born in Iowa decreased over the decade under review. Also, more migration occurred in the 1975-1980 period than in 1965-1970, especially moves from one county to another. In each period, blacks were more likely to come to Iowa from other states, while whites were more likely to move within Iowa.

Blacks made substantial gains on some socioeconomic measures during the decade, particularly in the area of education, but they continued to lag behind the level of whites. The percentage of blacks 25 years of age and older completing high school increased from 40% to 61%. Although a very large gain, in 1980 blacks had attained the level that the white group had achieved in 1970. In 1970, blacks averaged 89% of the average median years of education completed by whites; in 1980, this increased to 98%.

Women increased their participation in the labor force percentagewise during the decade, while males decreased their participation. The increase among white women was more than 10 percentage points, although that still did not pull them up to the level of black women. In both 1970 and 1980, blacks were more than twice as likely as whites to be unemployed; if anything, the differences increased slightly during the decade.

Black median family income increased substantially from 1969 to 1979, but so did that of whites. Indeed, the average black family lost ground when compared with the average white family over the decade. The median family income for blacks was 76% of that for whites in 1969; in 1979, this had slipped to 71%. The situation was somewhat better for married-couple families; the black median was 91% of that for whites in 1969 and 97% in 1979. For families of female householders with no husband present, however, the trend was in the opposite direction. In 1969, the median for black families of this type was 75% that of whites, but it dropped to 72% in 1979. For unrelated individuals, which includes mostly people living alone, the comparison also deteriorated. In 1969, the median income of black unrelated individuals was 83% that of whites, while in 1979 it was 72%.

Similar trends were evident on poverty status. The percentage of blacks in poverty was twice that of whites at both the beginning and the end of the decade. The percentage of white families in poverty decreased from 1969 to 1979, although it increased for black families. Although the percentages of families of female householders with no husband present and unrelated individuals in poverty dipped somewhat in both racial groups, the rates remained relatively high at the end of the decade.

Black and White Iowans: 1900-1980

Minimal data were available on black residents of Iowa from censuses conducted in 1960 and earlier. Generally, the black population experienced greater percentage gains than whites from 1900 to 1980. Since 1900, for example, the number of blacks increased by more than 200% while whites gained only 30%. In numeric terms, of course, the increase of whites has been much greater than that of blacks. Whites lost population in only one decade during this century (1900-1910), while blacks declined in numbers in two (1920-1930 and 1930-1940). In terms of age and sex distributions, blacks and whites generally have experienced similar trends.

Concluding Comments

Comparisons of minority and majority groups in 1980 provide evidence that differences exist between them, with some more advantaged than others. The addition of trends among blacks and whites between 1970 and 1980 indicate that both positive and negative events are occurring. On education, for example, the gap between blacks and whites was narrowed from 1970

to 1980. This also occurred when the incomes of black and white married couples were compared. But the gap increased when median incomes for other categories were contrasted. The increasing availability of data on Iowa's minority and majority residents should aid in understanding changes occurring among American Indians, Asians and Pacific Islanders, blacks, those of Spanish origin, and whites in the future.

MINORITY GROUPS IN IOWA

Comparisons among minority groups and of minorities with the majority of the population can reveal important similarities and differences. One way to prepare for current and future needs of minority and majority groups is to gain a clearer understanding of the members of such categories, where they live, and what their resources are. This report explores some of these trends in the state of Iowa.

Information on Iowa's minority and majority groups have been taken from the population censuses completed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The decennial census, last conducted in 1980, is a rich source of demographic, social, and economic information. It is used here to compare four racial categories (American Indians, Asians and Pacific Islanders, blacks, whites) and one ethnic group (those of Spanish origin) of Iowans in 1980.

In the United States, a census has been conducted every 10 years since 1790. The first one for Iowa was in 1850, a few years after statehood. In the early years, census information for each person was mainly age, sex, race, and free or slave status. Since then topics have been expanded and those no longer relevant have been dropped. Some of the census information, particularly demographic data, can be compared for many decades, but other topics have been added only recently. Although there has been an effort to retain continuity from census to census, questions were changed to reflect an increased understanding of social life and advances in survey methodology. Thus, even though a topic has been included for several decades, changes in the way the information was obtained may limit comparison.

An important feature of the census is the method of collection for specific data items. For reasons of cost and efficiency, many questions--especially those on education, employment, occupation, income, and poverty--are asked only of some proportion (one-sixth to one-half) of the population. The census bureau then uses statistical techniques to estimate responses for the entire population. Such information is called sample data. Two sources have been used for the sample data included in this report, both from the U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Social and Economic Characteristics-Iowa and Detailed Population Characteristics-Iowa.

But some information, such as age, sex, race, marital status, and household relationship, is obtained for each person and is called complete count (or 100%) data. This information is from the census bureau report on General Population Characteristics-Iowa. Because some of the information in this report comes from the sample data and some from the complete count, total numbers may vary somewhat from one table to the next.

There are five sections to this report. The first four describe characteristics of Iowa's minority and majority residents today and in the past. They include figures illustrating many of the trends. The fifth section consists of tables reporting the numerical data on which the text and figures are based. Using the numbers, the reader can perform calculations or design graphics in addition to those presented in the text and figures in this report.

SECTION 1: MINORITY GROUPS IN IOWA: THE SITUATION IN 1980

In 1980, the U.S. Bureau of the Census divided Iowa's population into broad racial categories: American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (5,455, 0.2% of Iowa's population); Asian and Pacific Islander (11,577, 0.4%); black (41,700, 1.4%); white (2,839,225, 97.4%); and "race not elsewhere classified" (15,851, 0.5%) (Table 1).

The Asian and Pacific Islander group contained numerous subgroups (Vietnamese, 2,476 or 21.4% of the state's Asians and Pacific Islanders; Korean, 2,259 or 19.5%; Asian Indian, 2,147 or 18.5%; Chinese, 2,110 or 18.2%; Filipino, 1,225 or 10.6%; Japanese, 1,049 or 9.1%; Hawaiian, 182 or 1.6%; Guamanian, 70 or 0.6%; and Samoan, 59 or 0.5%). This group is indeed diverse. Consequently, caution is suggested in interpreting the Asian and Pacific Islander totals.

In contrast, American Indians constitute 98.4% of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut total. Thus, this group will be referred to as American Indians in the pages that follow. Detailed data on those labeled "race not elsewhere classified" will not be included in this report.

The percentages among these racial categories for Iowa vary substantially from those for the United States as a whole. In 1980, for example, 11.7% of the U.S. population was black, a percentage more than eight times greater than that for Iowa. The national percentage for American Indians was 0.6%, while it was 1.6% for Asians and Pacific Islanders. Both of these were at least three times larger than the corresponding percentages for Iowa. The majority group in the United States is white (83.2%), although this percentage is more than 14 points lower than that for Iowa.

Iowans of Spanish origin numbered 25,536, or 0.9% of the state's population. This was substantially lower than the national percentage of 6.4%. In Iowa, those counted as of Spanish origin were: Mexican (71.1% of Iowa's Spanish-origin population);

Puerto Rican (2.8%); Cuban (1.9%); or "other Spanish" origin (24.2%, origins from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or persons identifying their origin as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, and so on).

Those of Spanish origin constitute an ethnic group, not a racial category. Nearly two-thirds (62.2%) of the state's Spanish-origin population classified themselves as white; less than 2% (1.6%) listed themselves as black. The remaining 36.2% categorized themselves as members of the "other races" group. In this publication, data for Spanish-origin individuals have not been separated from those of the racial groups to which they belong. That is, those of Spanish origin who considered themselves to be white are included both with the figures for whites and for those of Spanish origin.

Four minority groups and the majority group will be compared in this report. Three of the minority groups are based on self-identification of race--American Indians, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and blacks. The fourth minority group--those of Spanish origin--is determined by self-identification of ethnicity.

Location in Iowa

Iowa's minority residents were not spread evenly throughout the state in 1980 (Table 1). American Indians, although living in every county, had much higher numbers in some counties than in others. Three counties (Woodbury, Polk, Tama) accounted for nearly half (47%) of all American Indians living in Iowa (Figure 1). These counties were the only ones with at least 350 residents classified as American Indians. Tama had the largest percentage of residents who are American Indian, although this was only 3%; Woodbury had the highest number (1,169).

More than two-fifths (41%) of the Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in three counties

Figure 1.
Number of American Indian Residents
by County, Iowa, 1980.

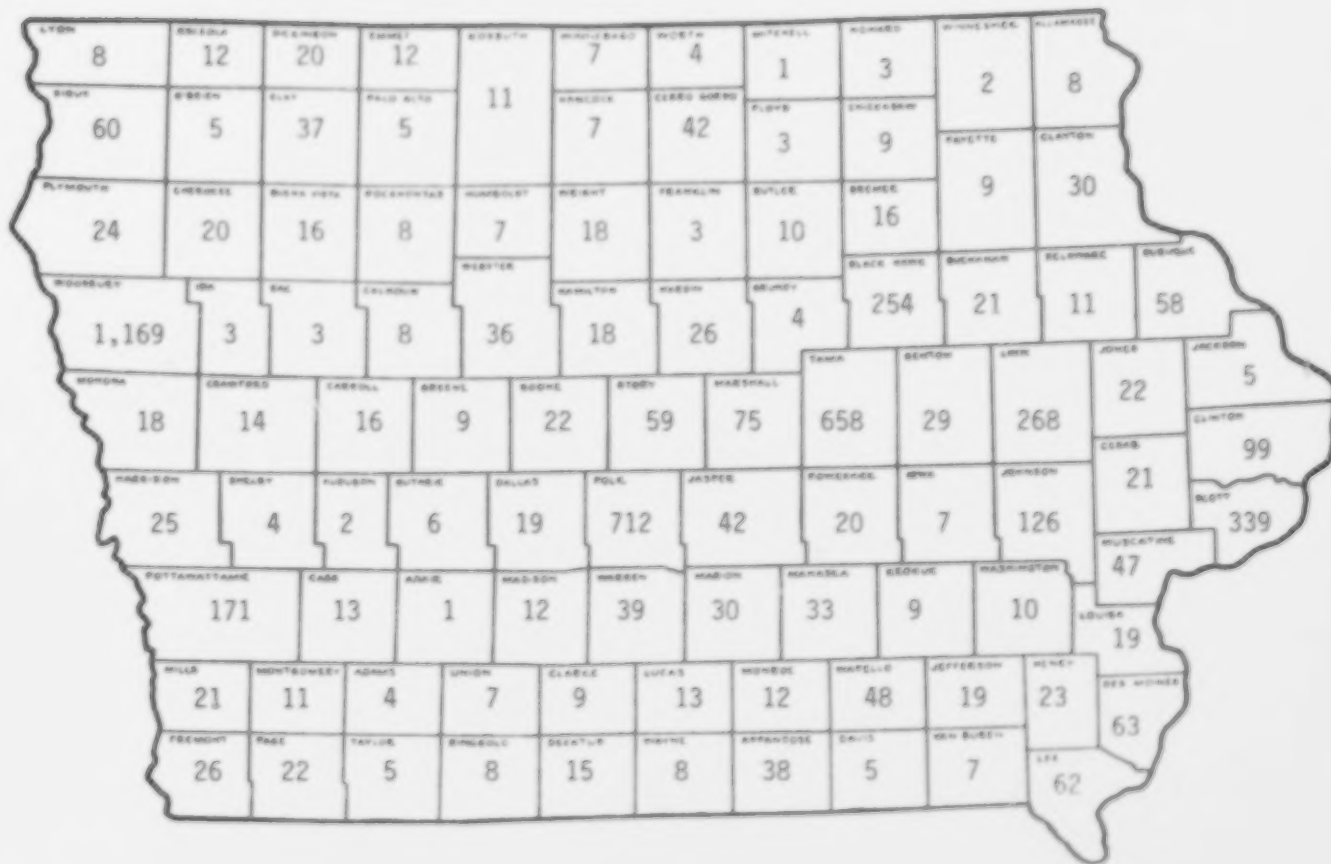


Figure 2.
Number of Asian and Pacific Islander
Residents by County, Iowa, 1980.

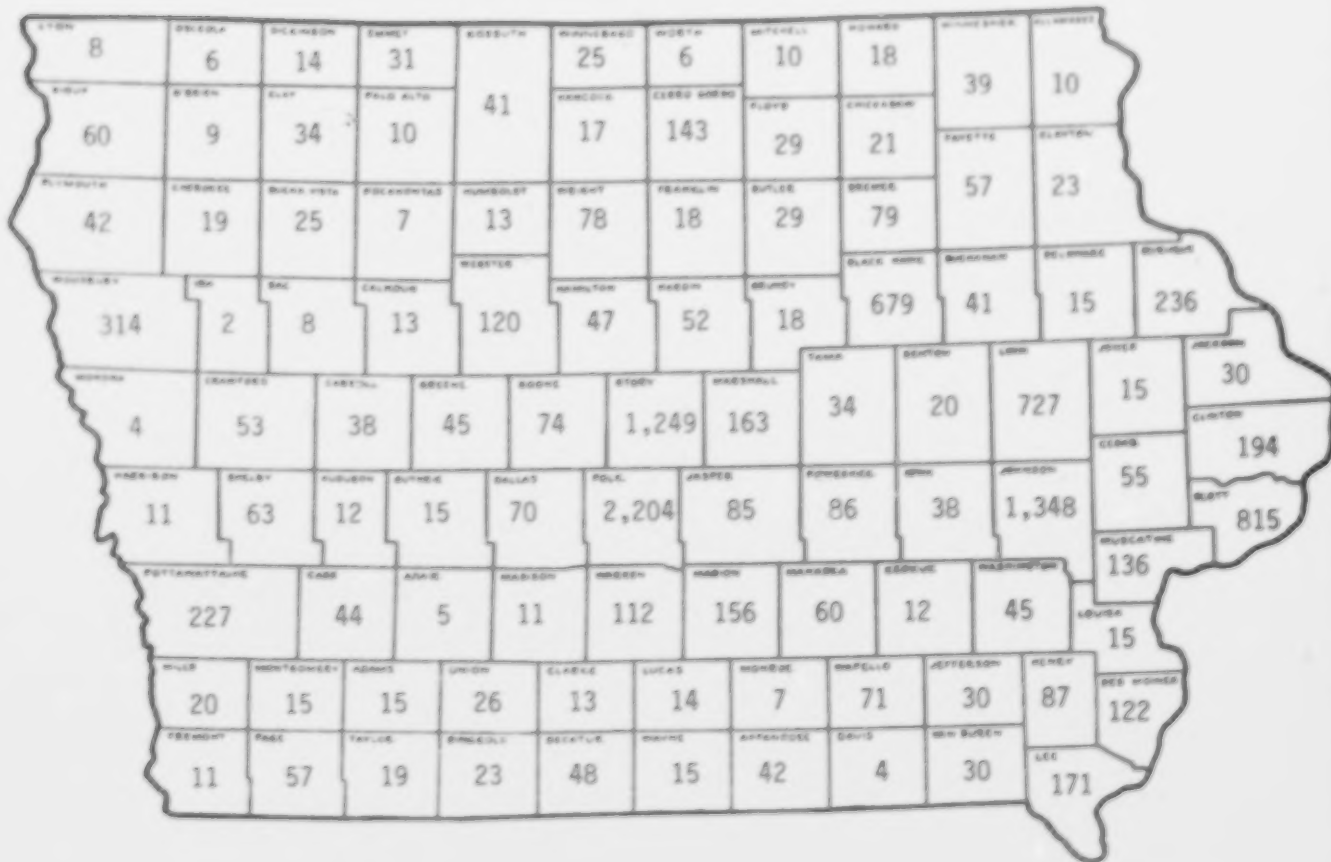


Figure 3.
Number of Black Residents
by County, Iowa, 1980.

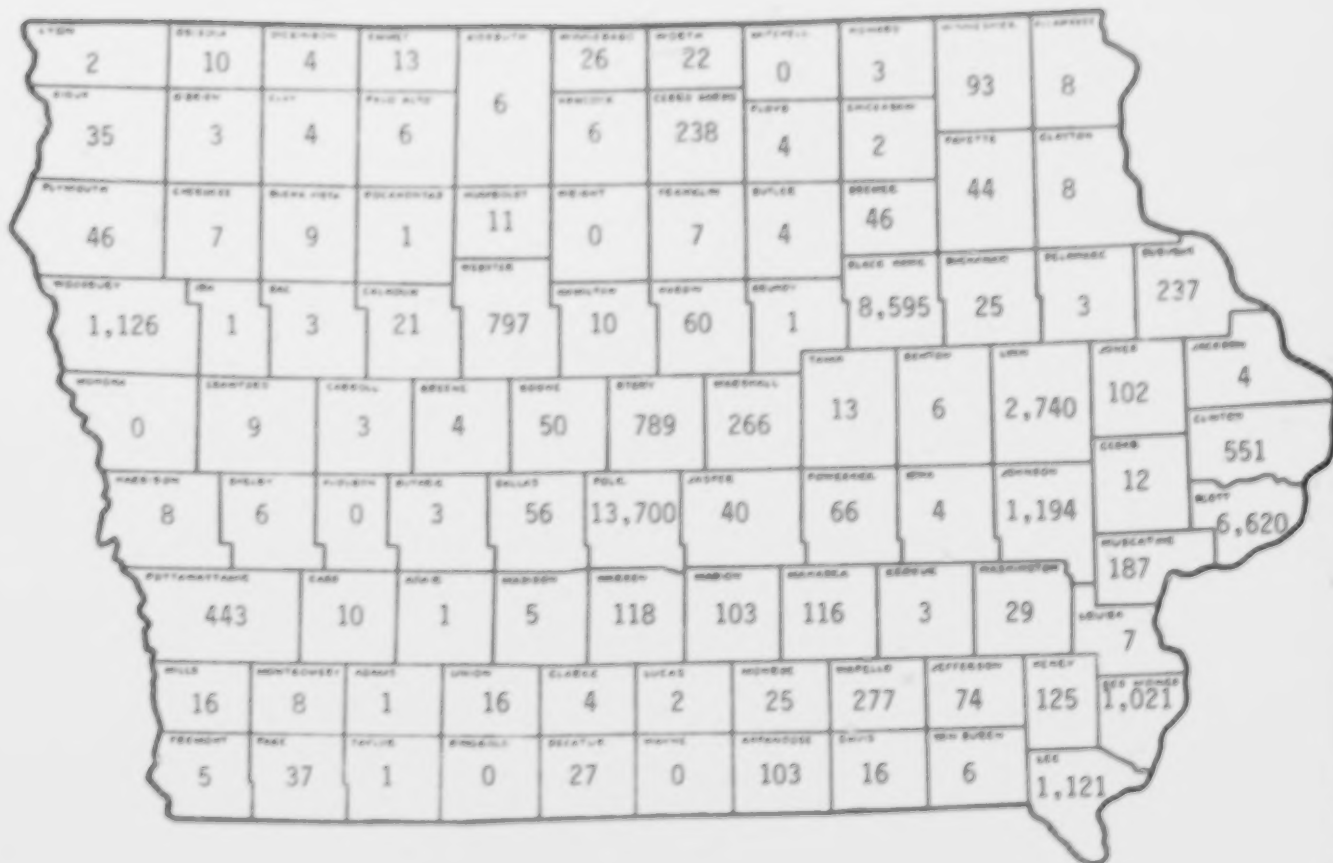
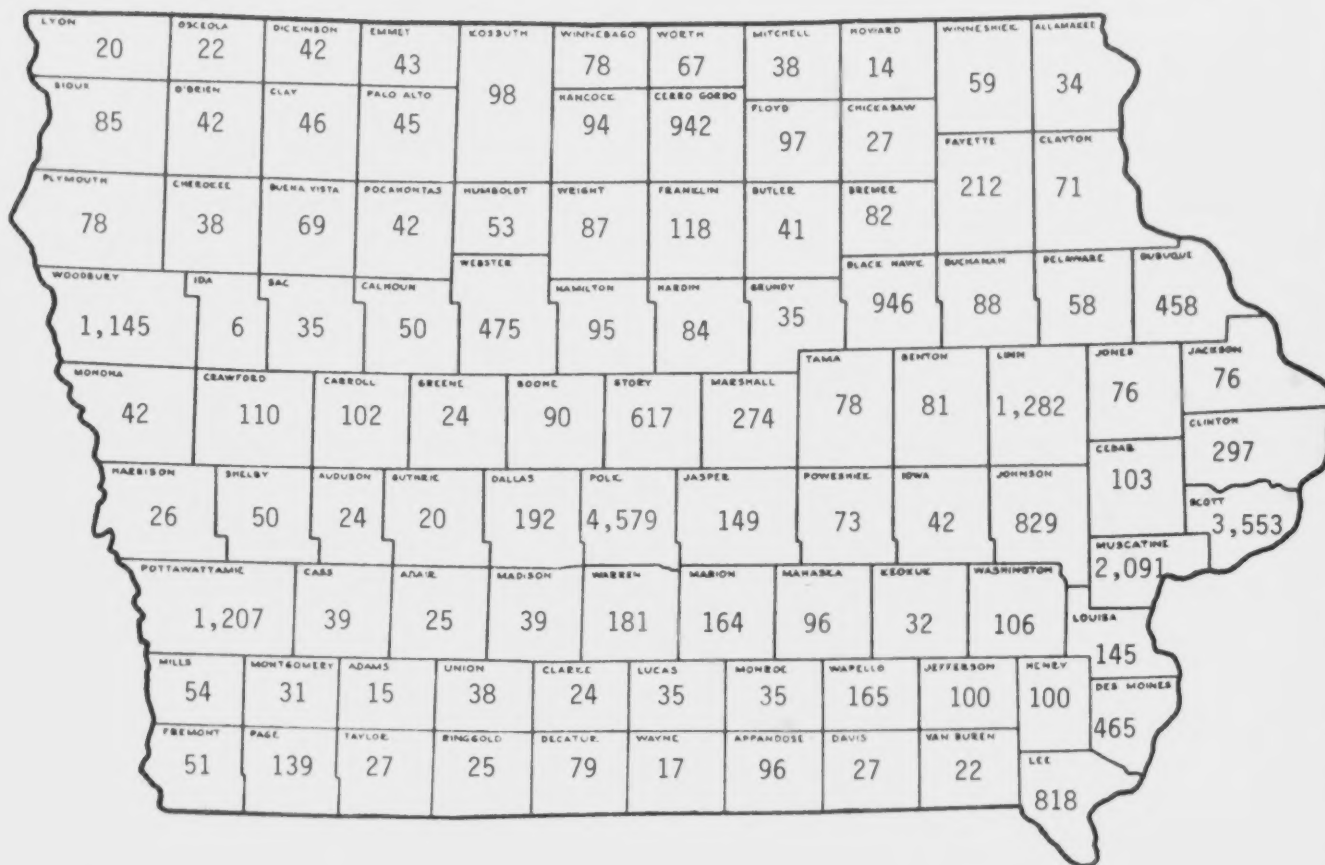


Figure 4.
Number of Spanish-Origin Residents
by County, Iowa, 1980.



(Polk, Johnson, Story). Only 11 counties had fewer than 10 members of this racial category, but only 18 had more than 100 (Figure 2).

Six counties (Audubon, Mitchell, Monona, Ringgold, Wayne, Wright) had no blacks, while two others (Polk, Black Hawk) contained more than half (53%) of all black residents living in Iowa (Figure 3). Only 23 counties had at least 100 blacks, and a majority (50) of Iowa's counties had 10 or fewer black residents. Black Hawk had the highest percentage of black residents in any county (more than 6%), although Polk had the highest number (13,700).

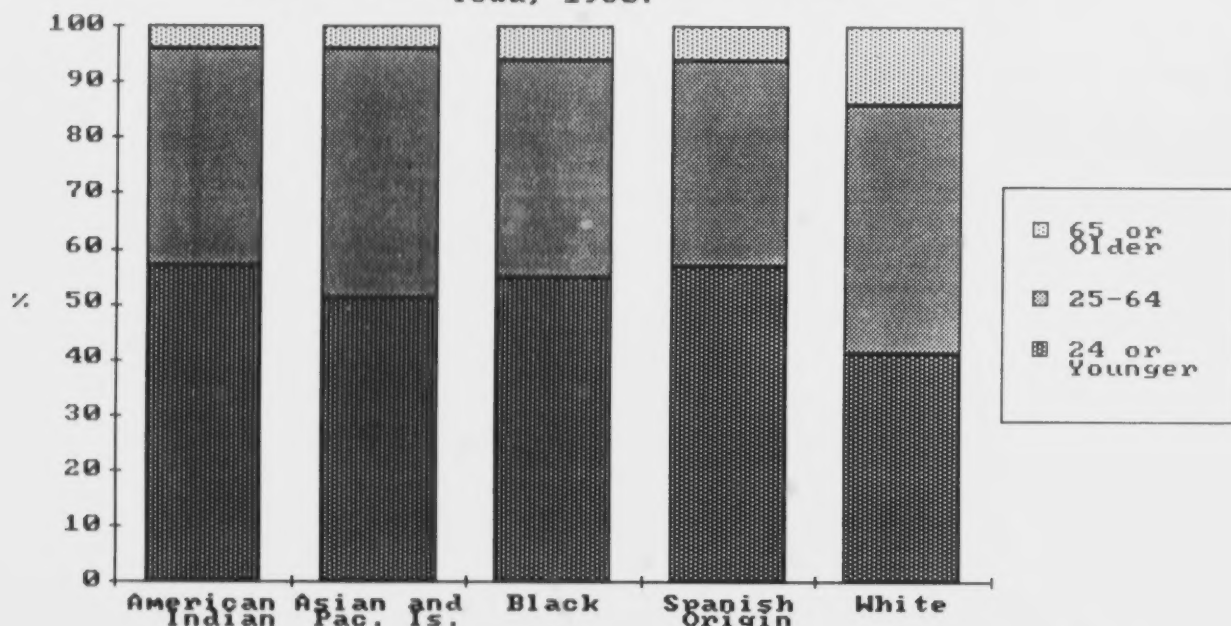
The minority group most evenly spread across Iowa includes residents of Spanish origin. Still, three counties (Polk, Scott, Muscatine) contained two-fifths (40%) of all Iowans of Spanish origin. Only one county (Ida) had fewer than 10 residents from this ethnic group and 31 counties had at least 100 residents of Spanish origin (Figure 4). Yet, those of Spanish origin constituted a small percentage of all residents in most counties; it was greatest (5%) in Muscatine.

Among the four minority groups, blacks had the largest population. But blacks outnumbered other minorities in only 14 counties, again indicating their concentration within certain areas of the state. Those of Spanish origin were the largest minority group in 74 counties. In one county, Spanish origin residents tied with the Asians and Pacific Islanders, who were the largest group in eight other counties. American Indians had the largest total among the four groups in two counties.

Age and Sex Distributions

The median age--the point at which half the population is older and half is younger--of Iowa's residents in 1980 was 30.0. It was 30.3 for whites, but the figures for the other groups were much lower. For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the median age was 23.4. For blacks, it was 22.7. For American Indians, the median age was 22.0, while it was 21.5 for those of Spanish origin.

Figure 5.
Age Group by Race/Spanish Origin,
Iowa, 1980.



The four minority groups had over half of their totals below the age of 25 (Figure 5, Table 2). Indeed, the Spanish-origin (35%) and American Indian (35%) groups each had over one-third of their members under 15. In contrast, two-fifths (41%) of the whites were under 25 and less than a quarter (23%) were under 15. Those with the highest percentages of their population between 25 and 64 years old were whites (45%) and Asians and Pacific Islanders (45%), while the Spanish-origin population had the lowest percentage (37%) in this category. Whites also had the highest percentage (14%) of their total in the 65 and older group, followed by blacks (6%) and those of Spanish origin (6%).

Males generally outnumbered females in the age categories under 35, except among the Asians and Pacific Islanders (Figures 6-10). Females tended to outnumber males in the 35 and older age categories. The disparity was greatest among those 75 and older, where there were more than three times as many Asian and Pacific Islander females as males, and nearly twice as many white females as males.

Marital Status

Among both females and males 15 and older, larger numbers were married than were in any other marital status except among blacks (Figures 11A and 11B, Table 3). For whites, those of Spanish origin, and Asians and Pacific Islanders, at least half of all females and all males were married. Among blacks and American Indians, however, that was not the case. The lowest percentage was for black women, of whom 34% were married. Black women also had the highest percentage divorced (13%), although American Indian women had nearly as high a figure (12%).

Females were more likely to be widowed than males in each group. White females had a higher percentage widowed than any other racial or ethnic category--13%. White females and males were less likely to be single than other groups, however. More than a third of black females and males, Asian and Pacific Islander males, American Indian males, and Spanish origin males were single.

Family Type and Presence of Own Children

More than half of the families in each group consisted of a married couple (with or without children). More than 88% of white families were in this category, as were 57% of black families (Figure 12, Table 4). Two groups had at least one-fourth of their families in a category labeled female householder with no husband present: black (37%) and American Indian (28%). Whites had the lowest percentage (9%) of this type of family.

Approximately two-fifths of families of female householders with no husband present had children under six years old in three groups: American Indians (41%), blacks (39%) and Spanish origin (36%). Asian and Pacific Islander families of female householders with no husband present accounted for the lowest percentage (24%) of the minority groups having children under this age, although the percentage for whites was 23%. Black families of female householders with no husband present accounted for 45% of all black families having children under 18.

Put another way, barely half (51%) of the black families with children under 18 were composed of married couples. Similarly, only 52% of black families with children under 6 were listed as married couples. These percentages were at least 10 points below those for American Indians, 25 points below residents of Spanish origin, and 35 points below those for Asians and Pacific Islanders and whites.

Fertility

The fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15-44). The rate was lowest for Asians and Pacific Islanders and whites. It was substantially higher for blacks and American Indians (Figure 13, Table 5). The census bureau also divided women of child-bearing age into three age categories. Black women between the ages of 15 and 24 (579) and between 35 and 44 (3,590) had the highest number of children per 1,000 women among those in the respective age categories, while American Indians had the highest rate (2,533) among the women in the 25-34

Figure 6.
Age Group by Sex for
American Indian Residents, Iowa, 1980.

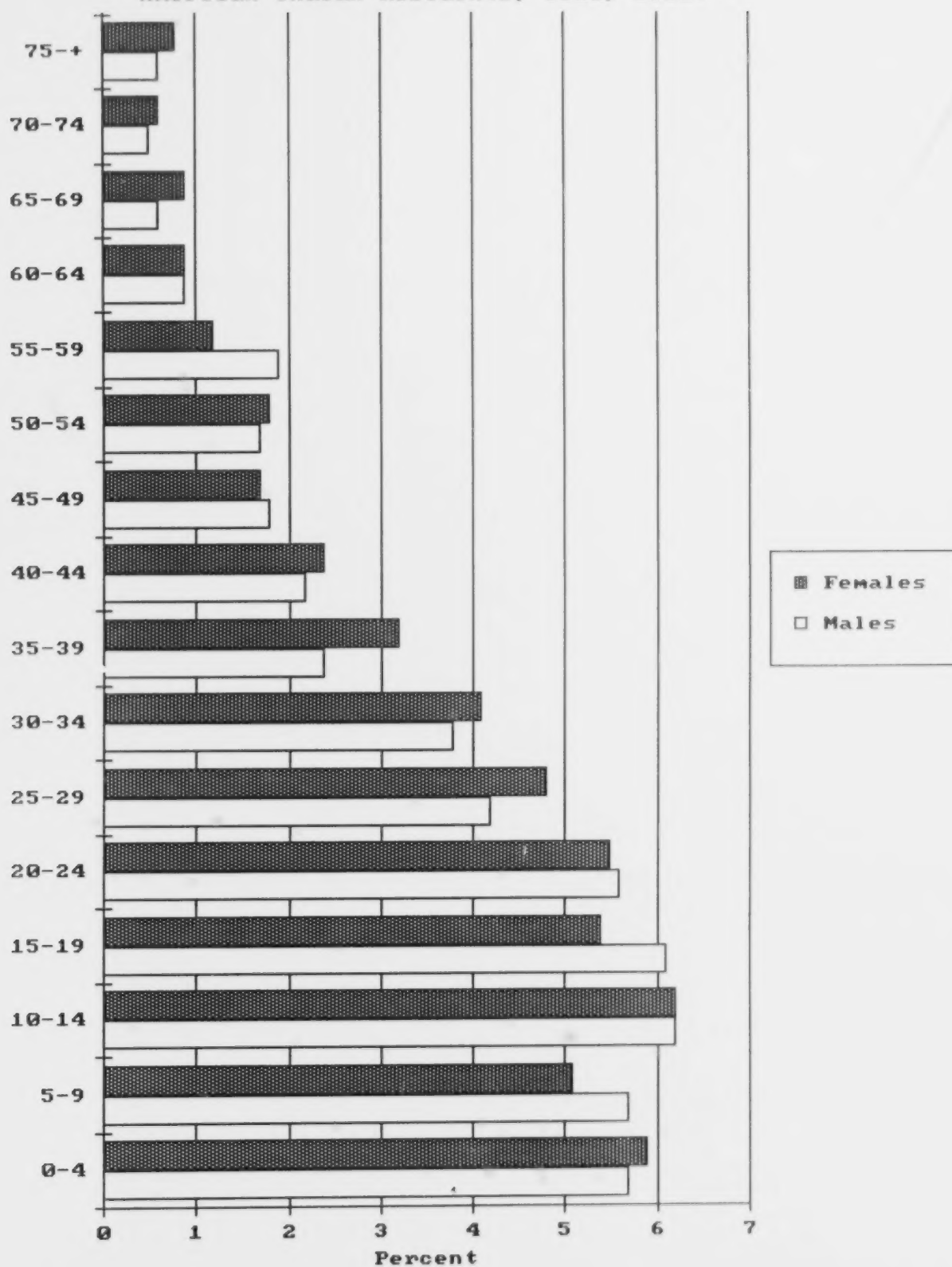


Figure 7.
Age Group by Sex for Asian and
Pacific Islander Residents, Iowa, 1980.

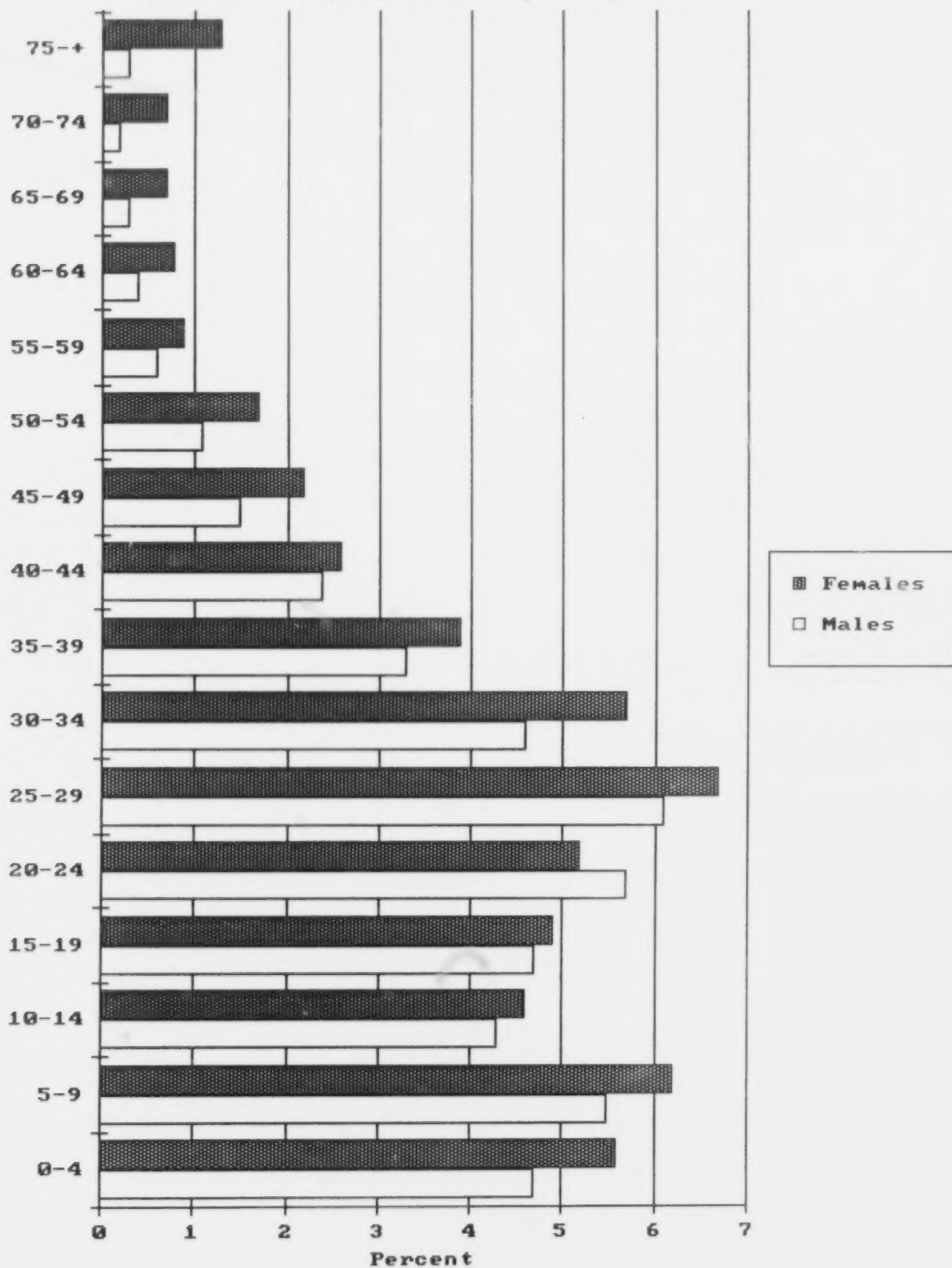


Figure 8.
Age Group by Sex for Black Residents,
Iowa, 1980.

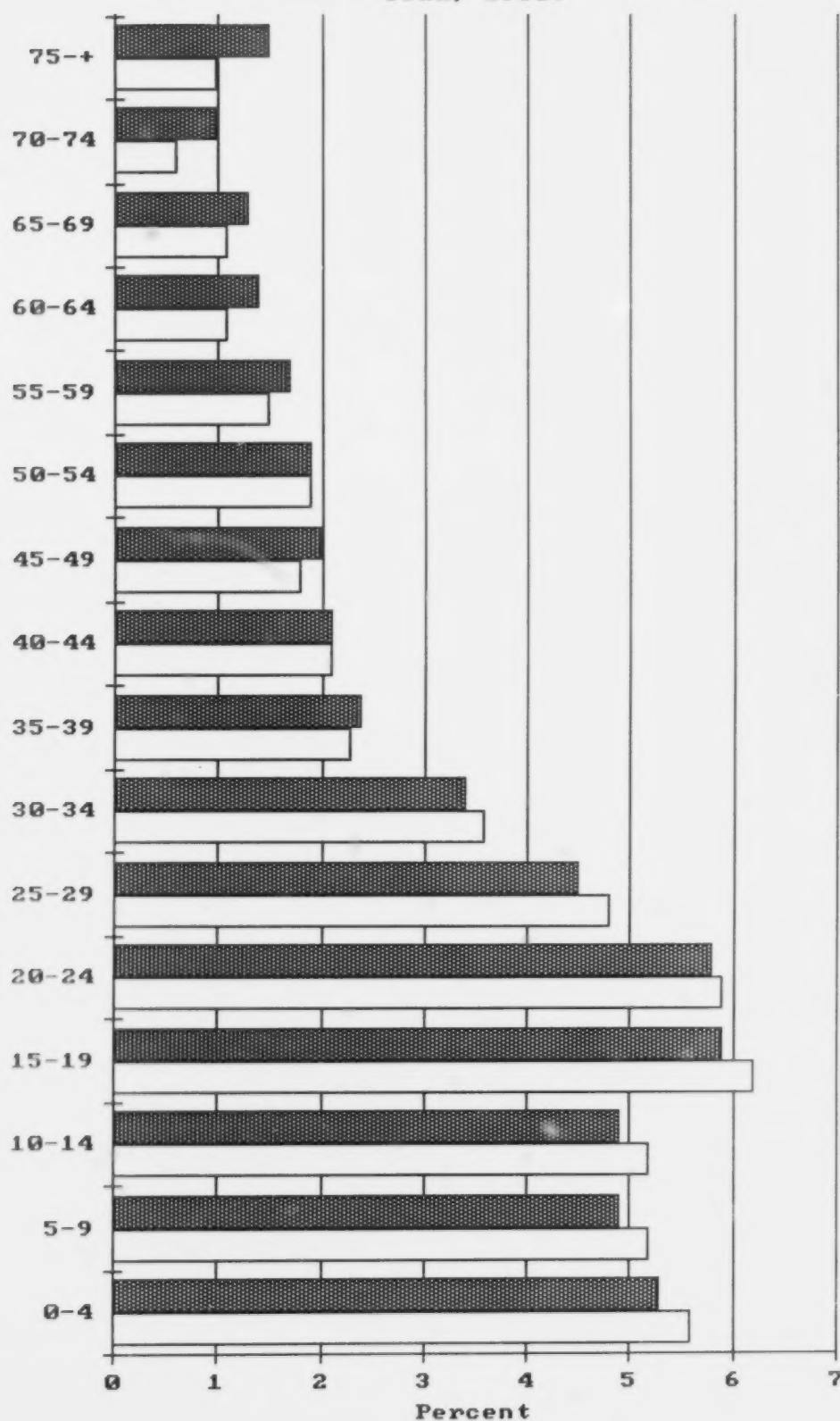


Figure 9.
Age Group by Sex for
Spanish-Origin Residents, Iowa, 1980.

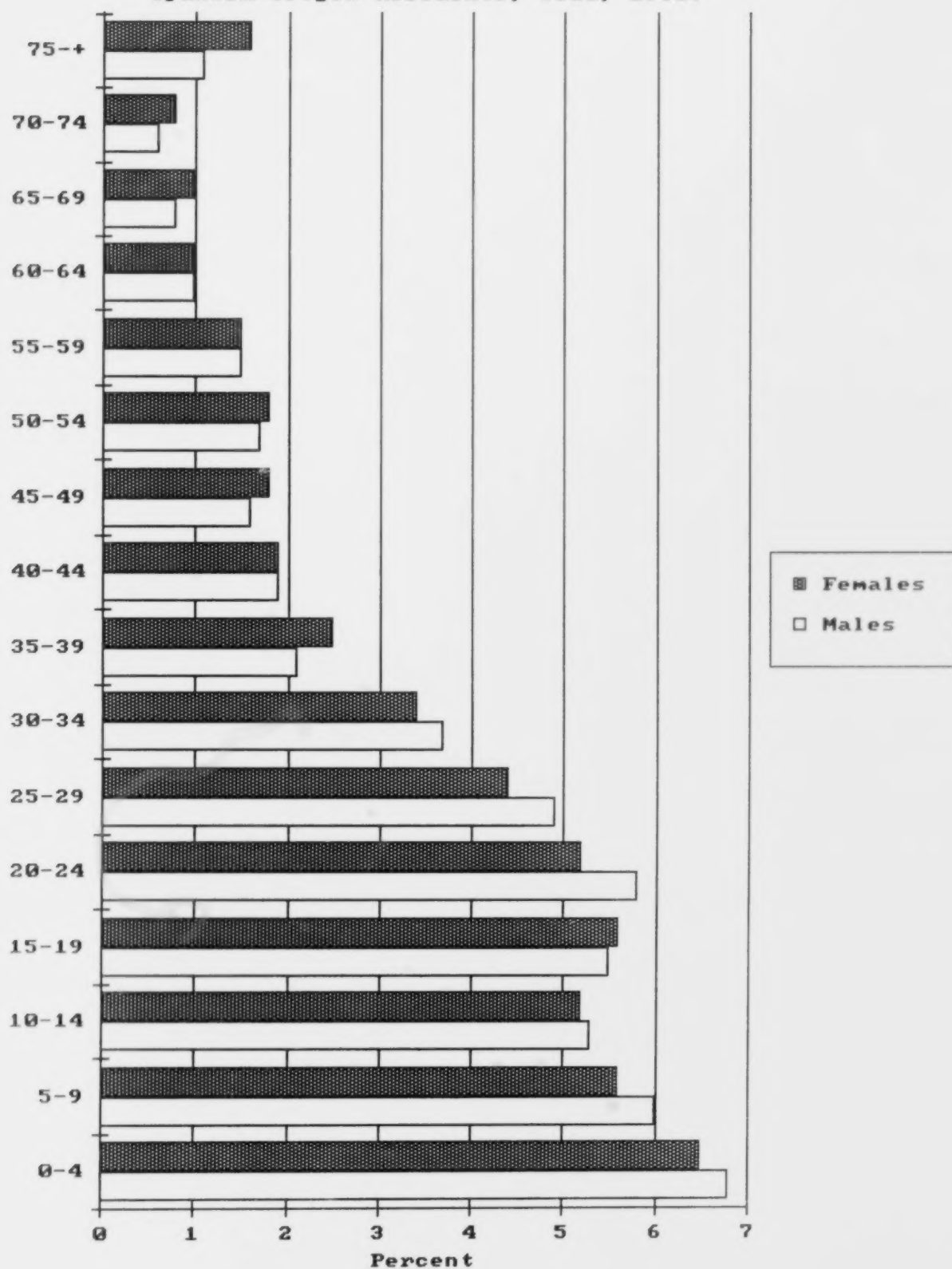


Figure 10.
Age Group by Sex for White Residents,
Iowa, 1980.

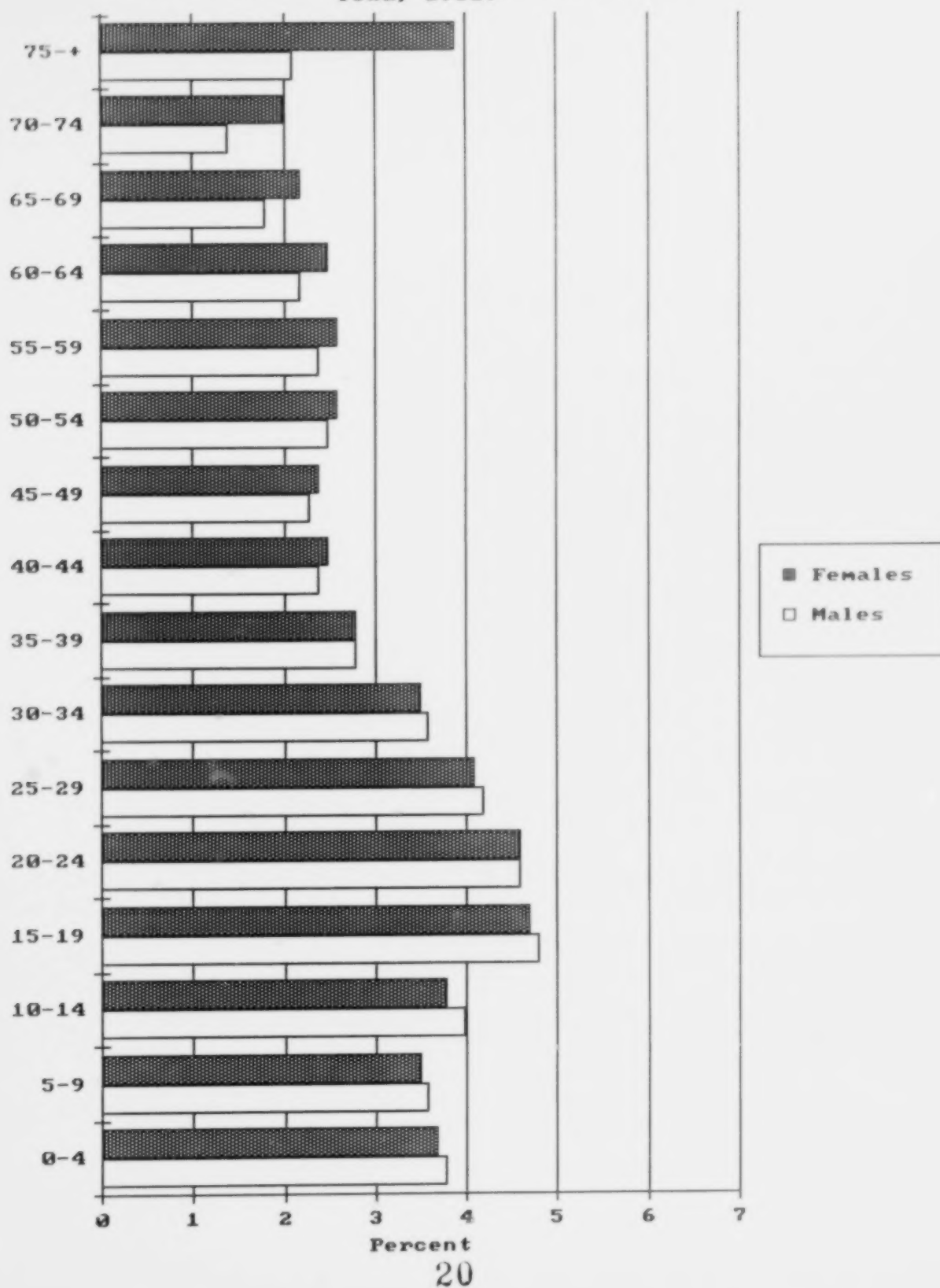


Figure 11A.
Marital Status of Females
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

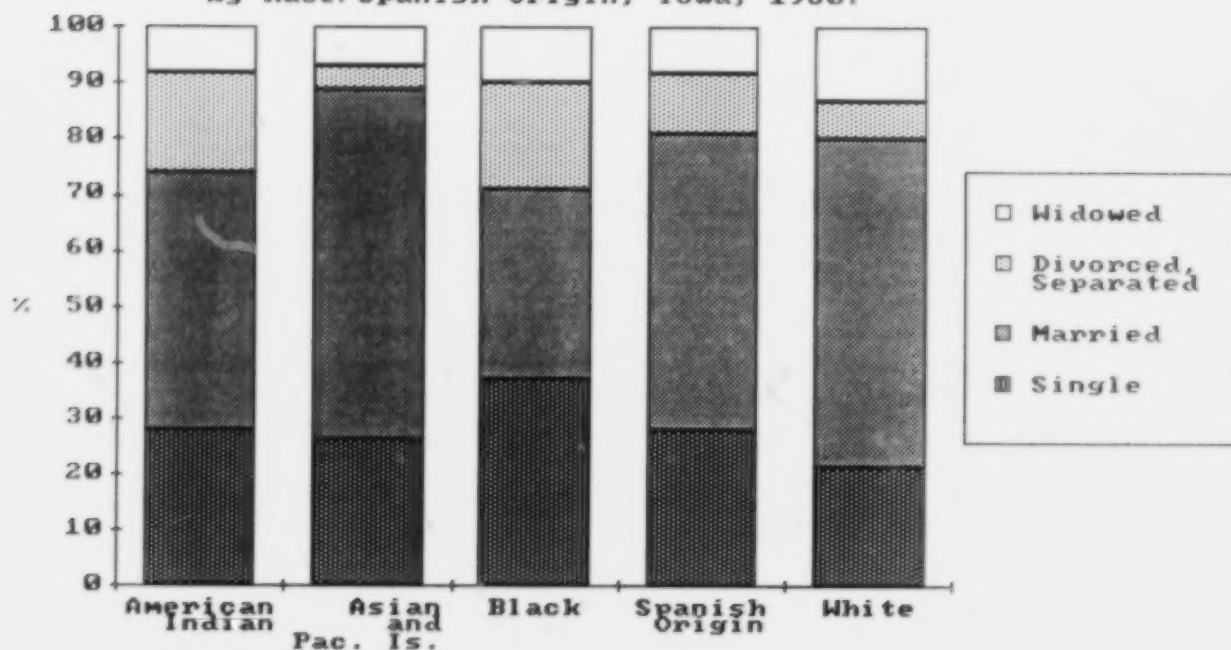


Figure 11B.
Marital Status of Males
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

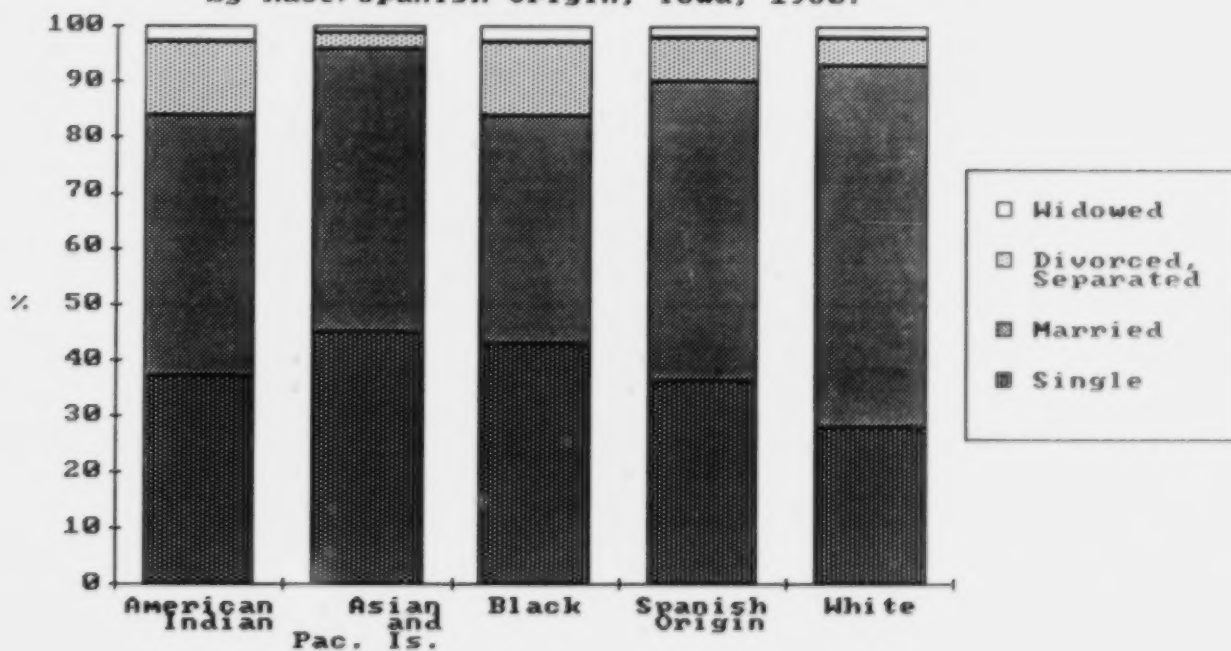


Figure 12.
Family Type by Race/Spanish Origin,
Iowa, 1980.

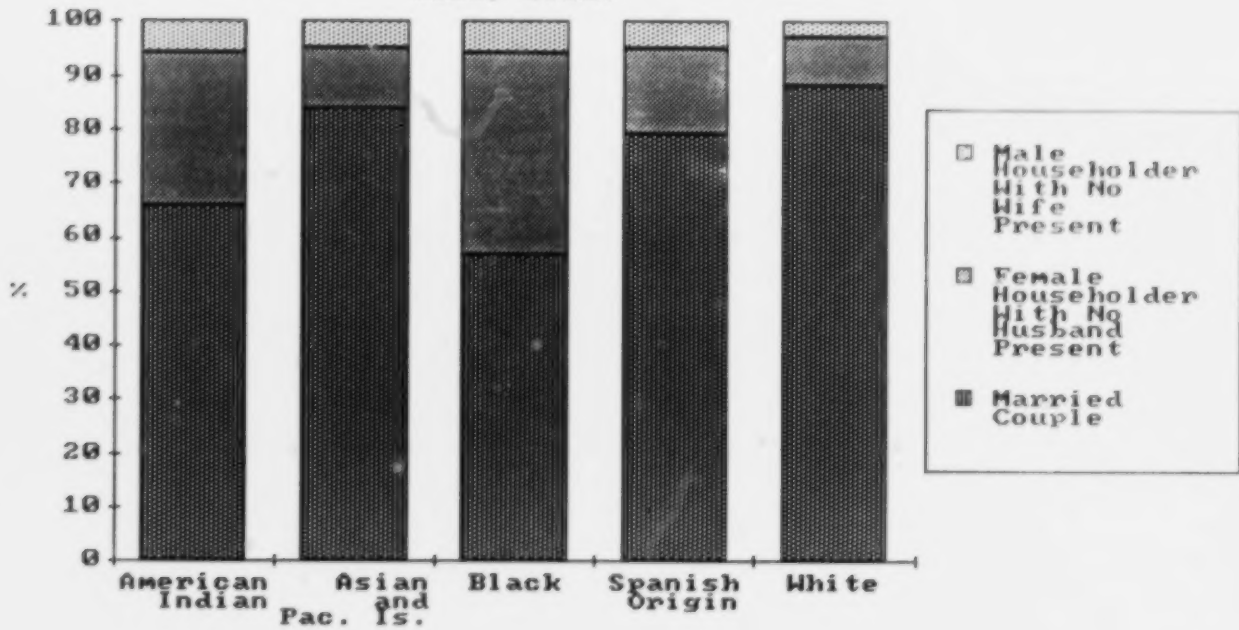
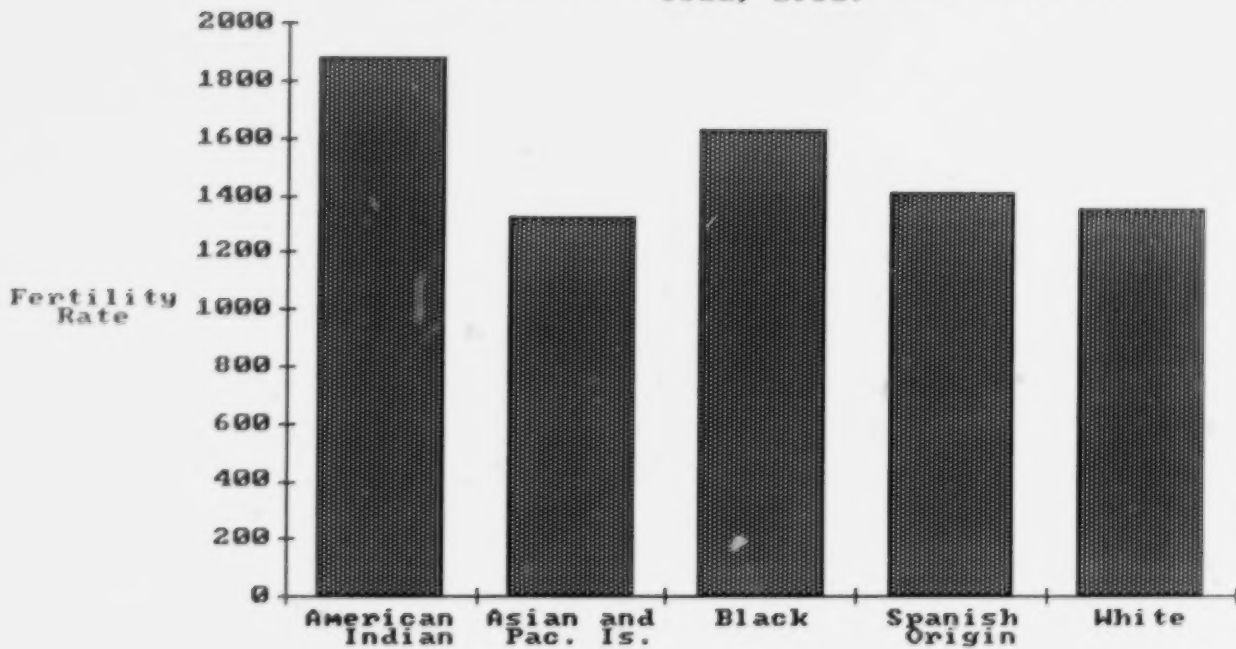


Figure 13.
Fertility Rate by Race/Spanish Origin,
Iowa, 1980.



category. Asian and Pacific Islander women 15 to 24 (233) and between 35 and 44 (2,726) had the lowest fertility rates among the females in these ages, while white females had the lowest rate in the 25-34 category (1,623).

Fertility data also were available for some groups by marital status. Among women now married with husband present, for example, differences in fertility rates were relatively small among women 15-44 who were white (2,032), black (2,412), or of Spanish origin (2,254) (Figure 14). For divorced women, the rates varied to a somewhat greater degree (white, 1,894; black, 2,888; Spanish origin, 2,080). But the greatest differences occurred among single women, where the rates were 54 for whites, 118 for women of Spanish origin, and 600 for blacks. Thus, 600 children have been born for every 1,000 single black women 15 to 44 living in Iowa in 1980. The fertility rate for single women of Spanish origin was less than a fifth of that for blacks, while the rate for single white women was less than a tenth of that for blacks.

Urban/Rural Residence

Places with more than 2,500 residents are classified as "urban" by the census bureau. Nearly all (98%) of Iowa's blacks resided in urban areas in 1980. Eight-five percent of the Asians and Pacific Islanders and 82% of the Spanish-origin group lived in urban areas (Figure 15, Table 6). Whites had the lowest percentage (58%) of their members in urban areas. More than three-fourths (78%) of the black population made their homes in the central cities of urbanized areas, while whites had the lowest percentage (22%) in these areas. About 40% each of the remaining three minority groups resided in central cities.

The only groups that had more than one-fourth of their totals in rural nonfarm settings (towns with fewer than 2,500 residents and those living in the open-country but not on farms) were whites (28%) and American Indians (26%). Blacks had the lowest percentage (2%) in rural nonfarm areas. Whites also had the highest percentage (14%) on farms, while the remaining four groups each had less than 4% in that type of residence.

Nativity and Place of Birth

Three groups--American Indians, blacks, whites--had nearly all of their members born in the United States (Figure 16, Table 7). Approximately three-fourths (76%) of the Asians and Pacific Islanders and almost one-fifth (19%) of the Spanish-origin population were born outside of the United States, however. Nearly four-fifths (79%) of the white population were native Iowans.

Almost half of the black (47%) and the American Indian (46%) totals were born in a different state. None of the groups had over 2% of their members born in a northeastern state (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania). More than one-fourth (28%) of the American Indian group and 17% of the black population were born in a midwestern state (Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin) other than Iowa. And more than 26% of the blacks and about 10% of the Spanish-origin population were born in a southern state (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia) or the District of Columbia. The only groups to have over 5% of their members born in a western state (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming) were American Indians (9%) and those of Spanish origin (7%).

Residence in 1975

An indication of recent migration for those at least five years old was included in the 1980 census. More than half (56%) of Iowa's white population lived in the same house in both 1975 and 1980, while about 43% of the black and Spanish-origin populations each resided in the same house (Figure 17, Table 8). The largest percentage (35%) of the American Indian group had moved within the same county, although 31% lived in the same house both years. More than 11% of whites lived in a different Iowa county five years earlier, while Asians and

Figure 14.
Fertility Rate by Marital Status
and Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

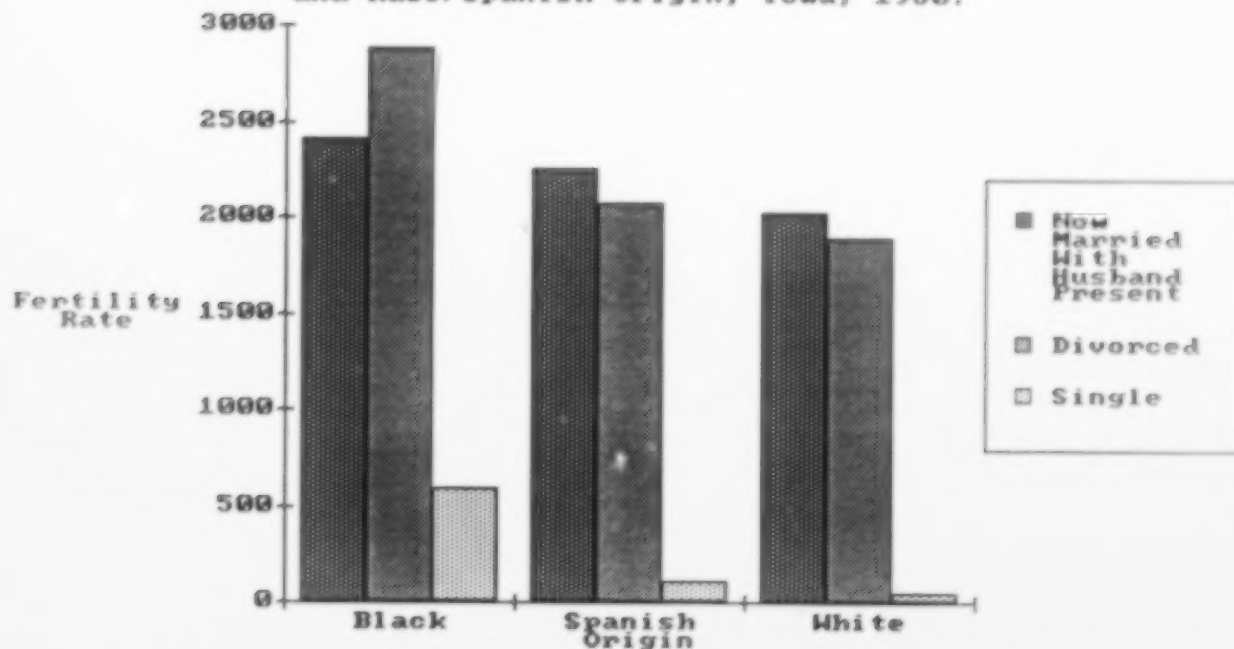


Figure 15.
Rural/Urban Residence
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

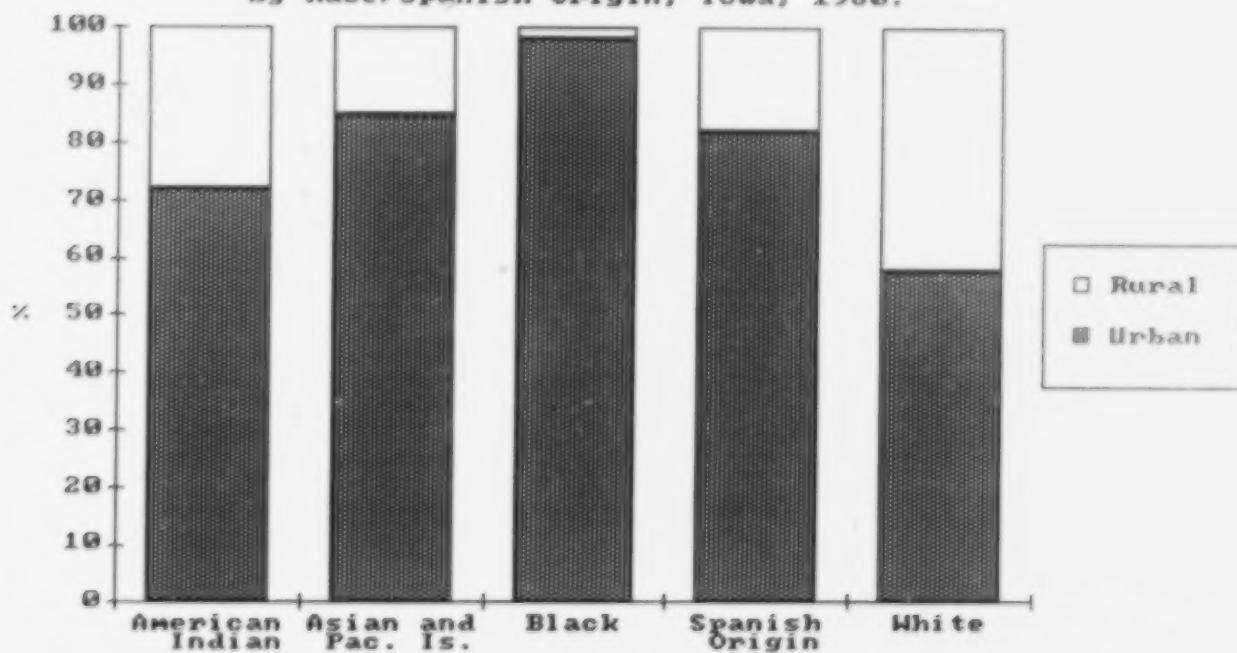


Figure 16.
Place of Birth
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

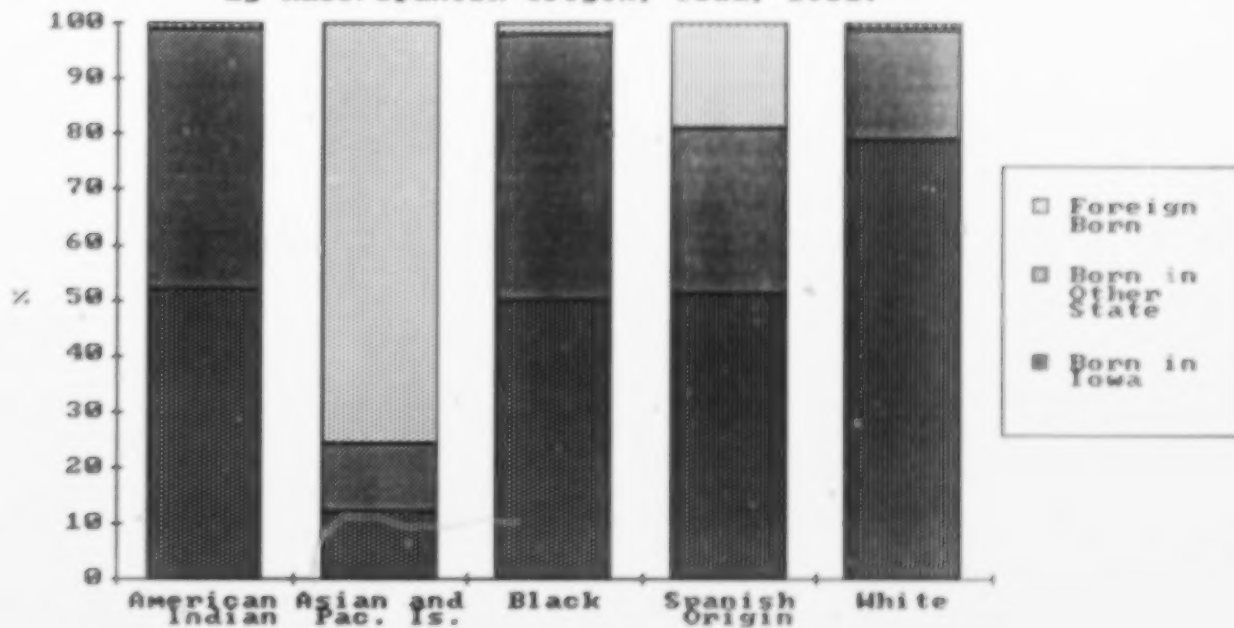
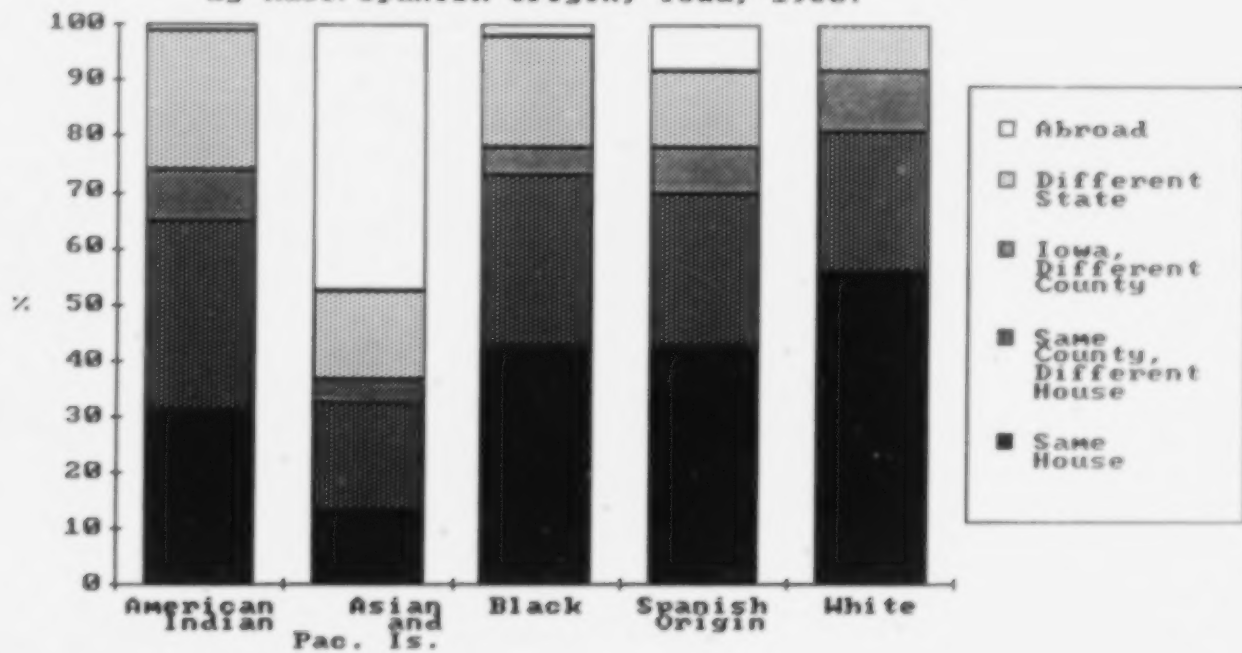


Figure 17.
Where Lived in 1975 and 1980
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.



Pacific Islanders (4%) had the lowest percentage of this type of migrant.

A quarter of the American Indians resided in a different state in 1975, while whites (8%) had the lowest percentage of interstate migrants. More than 42% of the Asian and Pacific Islander population lived abroad five years before, while 8% of the Spanish-origin group lived outside of the U.S. at the time.

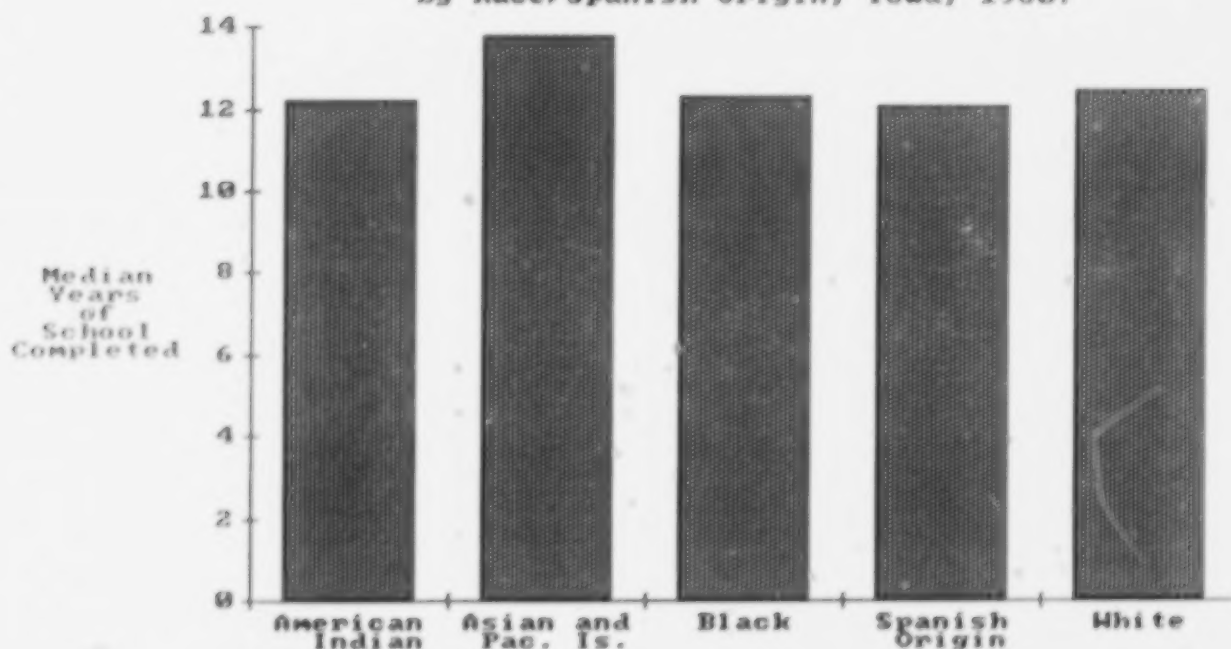
When interstate migrants are examined further, the highest proportion of migrants among the five groups came from other states in the Midwest. Nearly 62% of the white migrants made their homes in one of these states in 1975, while blacks (58%) and American Indians (51%) were the only others to surpass 50%. More than one-third (34%) of the American Indian interstate migrants resided in a western state five years earlier, and 30% of the Spanish-origin migrants lived in one of these states in 1975. Over one-fourth (27%) of black migrants came from southern states in the last five years.

Education

More than a third (36%) of black children 3 and 4 years old were enrolled in school in 1980. The American Indian group (32%) was the only other to have more than 30% of their members of these ages in school (Table 9). The Spanish-origin population had the lowest percentages of 3- and 4-year olds (19%) enrolled in school and also of 5- and 6-year olds (84%). All groups had at least 97% of those age 7 to 13 enrolled in school. Asians and Pacific Islanders had substantially higher percentages in school in the 18 and older categories. In contrast, the percentages of American Indians age 18 to 24 in school were much lower than those for the other groups.

Among persons 25 and older, Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest median number of years of education completed--13.8 (Figure 18). The other groups had medians between 12.1 and 12.5 years completed, with individuals of Spanish origin the lowest. Whites and Asians and Pacific

Figure 18.
Median Years of School Completed
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.



Islanders had the highest percentage (72%) of high-school graduates. In contrast, those of Spanish origin had the lowest percentage (54%) finishing high school. Blacks (61%) and American Indians (56%) were closer to those of Spanish origin than the top two groups.

A higher percentage of American Indian and white males had less than 9 years of education than did females in these racial categories (Figures 19A and 19B, Table 10). This was not the case for the other groups, however, especially the Asians and Pacific Islanders. Four subgroups had more than a quarter of their members never attending high school: Spanish-origin males (32%) and females (28%), American Indian males (27%), Asian and Pacific Islander females (26%).

More than four-fifths (81%) of the Asian and Pacific Islander males 25 and older had at least completed high school. White females (73%) and males (70%) were the only others to have more than 70% classified as high-school graduates. Spanish-origin males had the lowest percentage (52%) in this category.

A higher percentage of males graduated from high school than did females in three of the minority groups. The largest difference between the sexes was among the Asian and Pacific Islander population. Higher percentages of white and Spanish-origin women, however, finished high school or additional years of education than their male counterparts.

Males in all five groups had higher percentages of their members completing college than did females. The largest difference again was among the Asians and Pacific Islanders. At the same time, however, the Asian and Pacific Islander males (56%) and females (26%) were the only two subgroups that had more than a quarter of their members with four or more years of college. Indeed, the group of white males (17%) was the only other one that surpassed 15% college graduates or additional education. Four subgroups had less than 10% with at least a college education: black females (9%), Spanish-origin females (9%), and American Indian males (8%) and females (5%).

Labor Force Participation

Participation in the labor force varied by less than 10 percentage points among the minority and majority groups. The census determines labor force participation in a rather specialized way. For 1980, persons considered to be in the labor force were those 16 years or older who worked at any time during the census reference week (the calendar week preceding the date when the respondent completed the census questionnaire), had a job from which they were temporarily absent (vacation, illness), were on layoff, or who did not have a job during the reference week but were looking and available for work during the previous four weeks.

Thus, the census concept of labor force focuses on job activity during one week of the year and includes not only those who are employed but also persons on layoff and those who are unemployed as long as they were available for and actively seeking work. Persons not looking for work, retirees, full-time housewives and students, inmates of institutions, and seasonal workers in the "off" season were among those not in the labor force.

More than 76% of the white males 16 and older were in the civilian (nonmilitary) labor force during the week before the census was conducted in 1980 (Table 11). Among males, blacks--at 67%--were the only group to have less than 70% of their members in the civilian labor force. Among females, however, blacks 16 and older had the highest percentage (55%) of participation, while white females had the lowest (50%).

Unemployed persons, although considered part of the labor force, are those on layoff or those without a job but actively seeking one. The census calculated the rate of unemployment by dividing the number unemployed by the civilian labor force. Males had higher unemployment rates than females in all the groups except the Asians and Pacific Islanders (Figure 20). Among males, Asians and Pacific Islanders had the lowest percentage (4%) unemployed; on the other hand, nearly 17% of the American In-

Figure 19A.
Years of School Completed by Females
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

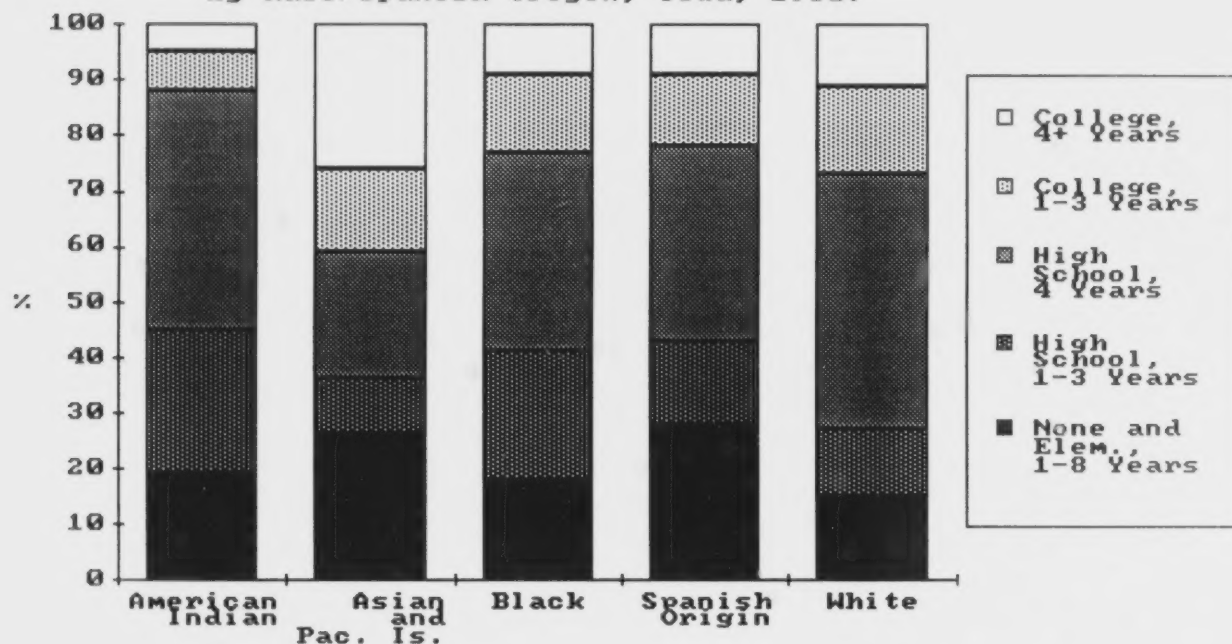


Figure 19B.
Years of School Completed by Males
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

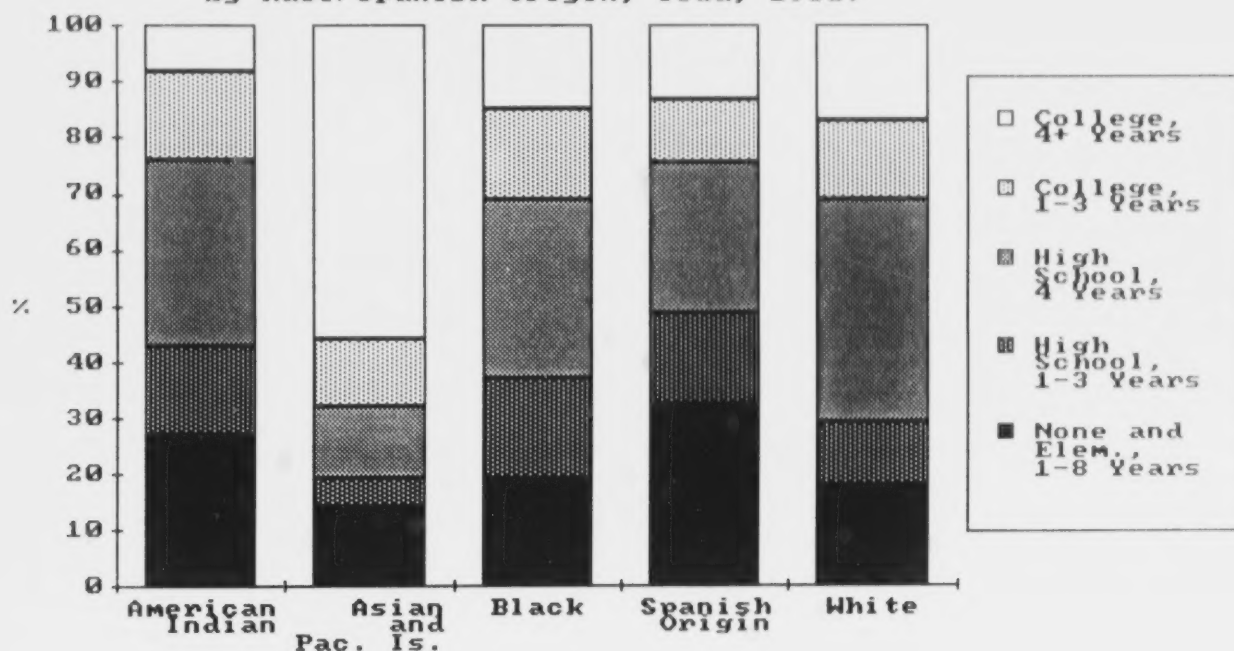
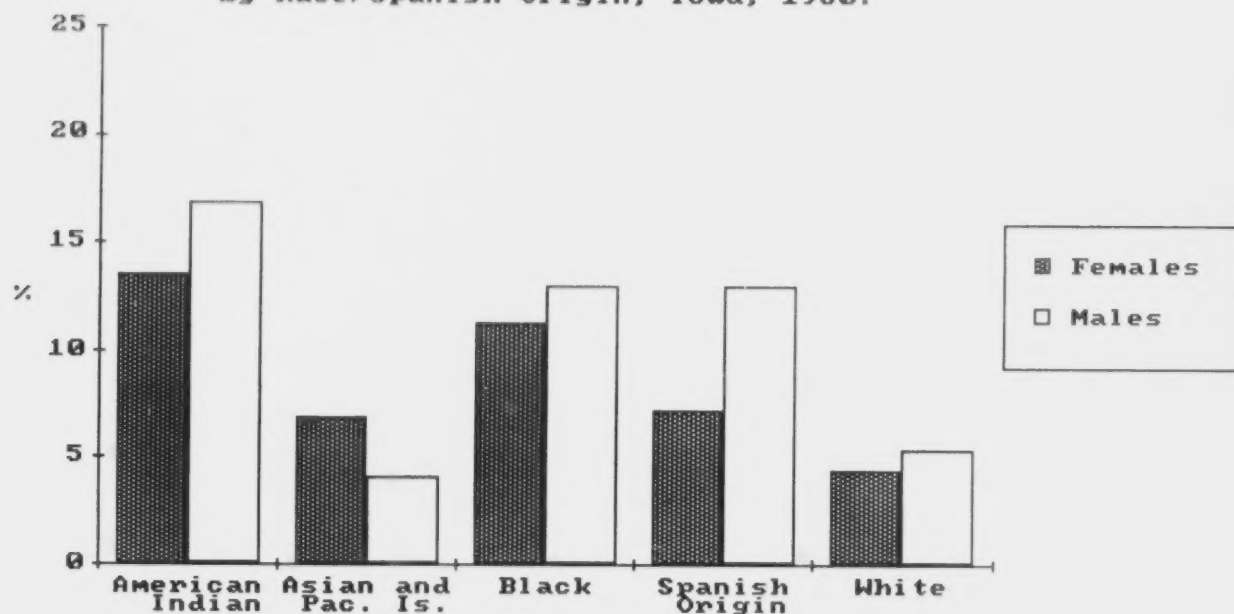


Figure 20.
Percent of the Civilian Labor Force
That Is Unemployed
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.



dian males were unemployed. For females, whites had the lowest unemployment rate at 4%; two groups of females--American Indians (14%) and blacks (11%)--had unemployment rates above 10%.

Occupation

Of those employed, males had greater numbers than females in four broad occupational categories: managerial and professional; farming, forestry, and fishing; precision production, craft, and repair; and operators, fabricators, and laborers (Table 12). Females dominated in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations as well as in service jobs. These differences held across the minority and majority groups.

Differences in percentages employed in the general categories were relatively small among the minority and majority groups of females (Figure 21A). But rather large differences occurred among males in the groups (Figure 21B). For example, 40% of the Asian and Pacific Islander males were employed in managerial and professional occupations, a

percentage twice as large as the next closest group. The largest percentages for the other three minority groups were in the occupational category called operators, fabricators, and laborers, while the whites were more evenly spread across the six categories than were the others. About 15% of the white males were in the farming, forestry, and fishing category; less than 5% of each of the minority groups were so employed.

Income

The U.S. Bureau of the Census asked about sources and amounts of money income for the entire year before the census. Among the types of income included in 1979 were wages, salary, net self-employment earnings, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, social security, public assistance, pensions, and child support. Financial sources excluded in the income calculation were borrowed money, employer pension contributions, and tax refunds.

Family incomes varied among the minority groups. For example, incomes of

Figure 21A.
Occupational Categories for Females
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.

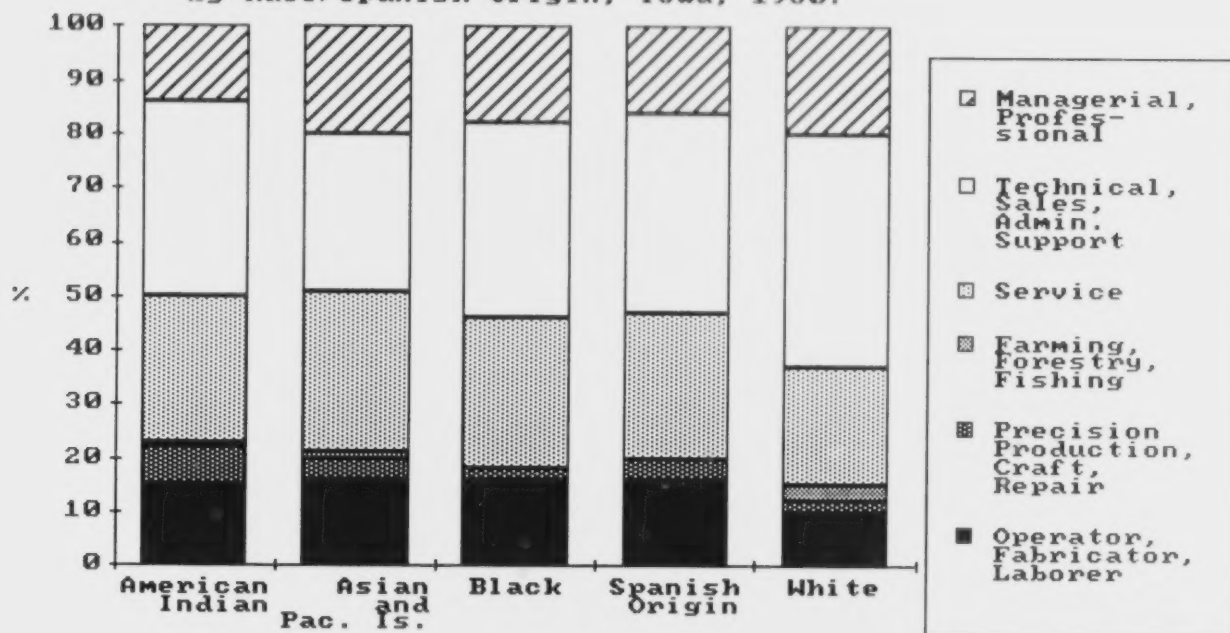
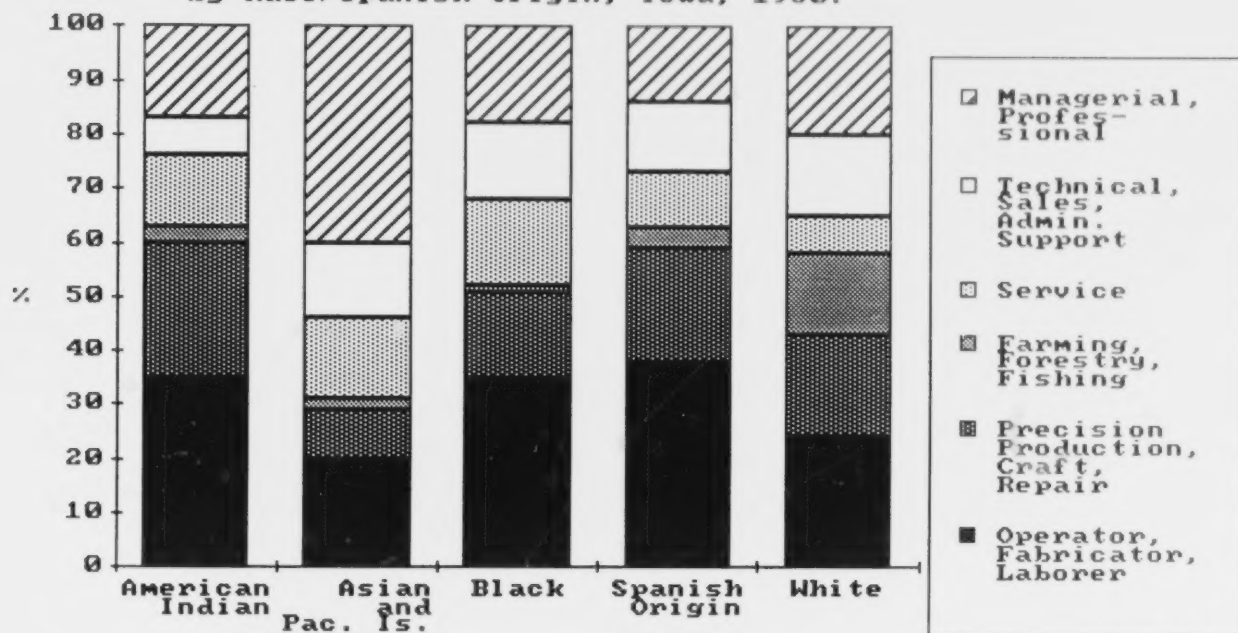


Figure 21B.
Occupational Categories for Males
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1980.



less than \$5,000 were reported by from 9% of the Spanish-origin families to 16% of black and Asian and Pacific Islander families (Figure 22, Table 13). Among white families, however, only 6% had incomes this low. In general, much higher percentages of white families were in the higher income categories than were families in the minority groups. The Asian and Pacific Islander families tended to have relatively large percentages in both the low income (16% less than \$5,000) and high income (31% \$25,000 or more) categories.

Unrelated individuals--primarily residents living alone or with other than relatives--had incomes much lower than those reported for families, of course (Figure 23, Table 14). For example, about half or more of the unrelated individuals in each minority group had incomes of less than \$5,000. The Asians and Pacific Islanders who were classified as unrelated individuals had relatively more people in the lower income rank. This contrasts somewhat with the relatively large percentage of families in this minority group with high incomes, reflecting the very diverse nature of the Asian and Pacific Islander racial category.

Median family income--the point at which half have greater incomes and half have less--varied from \$12,833 for American Indian families to \$20,135 for white families in Iowa (Figure 24). Thus, the median income for American Indian families was about two-thirds (64%) of that of whites. The group closest to whites was the Asian and Pacific Islander category. Even in this case, their median family income of \$17,655 was only 88% that of whites.

Median incomes for married-couple families varied somewhat less than those for all families (Figure 25, Table 15). At opposite ends of the married-couple family income spectrum were American Indians (\$15,781) and whites (\$21,085). But the median for black married-couple families (\$20,506) was much closer to that of whites; indeed, this black median was 97% that of whites. The differences were relatively small even in black and white married-couple families with children. Actually, the median for black married-couple families

with children under 6 (\$21,270) was higher than that for whites (\$19,631).

The median incomes for families of female householders with no husband present were substantially lower than those for married-couple families, however, varying from \$5,893 for American Indians to \$10,633 for whites. These figures and those for the other minority groups were about half those for married-couple families. And, for families of female householders with no husband present that have children under 6, the situation was worse. The medians for this subgroup ranged from \$4,135 for Asians and Pacific Islanders to \$6,072 for whites.

Poverty

The income differences between the five groups are reflected in figures on poverty, of course. Although poverty involves a complex set of social, economic, and psychological conditions, the U.S. Bureau of the Census focuses on the economic aspect.

For a given census, the poverty level is determined in a specialized way. Every year the Department of Agriculture prepares an economy food budget oriented to low-income families. Based on the finding that these families tend to spend about one-third of their income on food, the census bureau multiplies the cost of the economy food budget by three to get a dollar amount that is the basis for the poverty threshold for a family of four. This base amount is further adjusted by the size of the household and the number of children.

For a family of four in 1979, the poverty threshold was \$7,412. Poverty status was determined for a family from the combined income of all members. Poverty status was not determined for persons in institutions, group military quarters, college dormitories, or for unrelated individuals under 15.

When all persons are examined, the percent in poverty ranges from 17% to 28% among the minority groups (Figure 26, Table 16). More than a quarter of blacks, American Indians, and Asians and Pacific Islanders were in poverty. In contrast, less than 10% of whites were below the poverty threshold. Thus, the persons in minority

Figure 22.
Family Income
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1979.

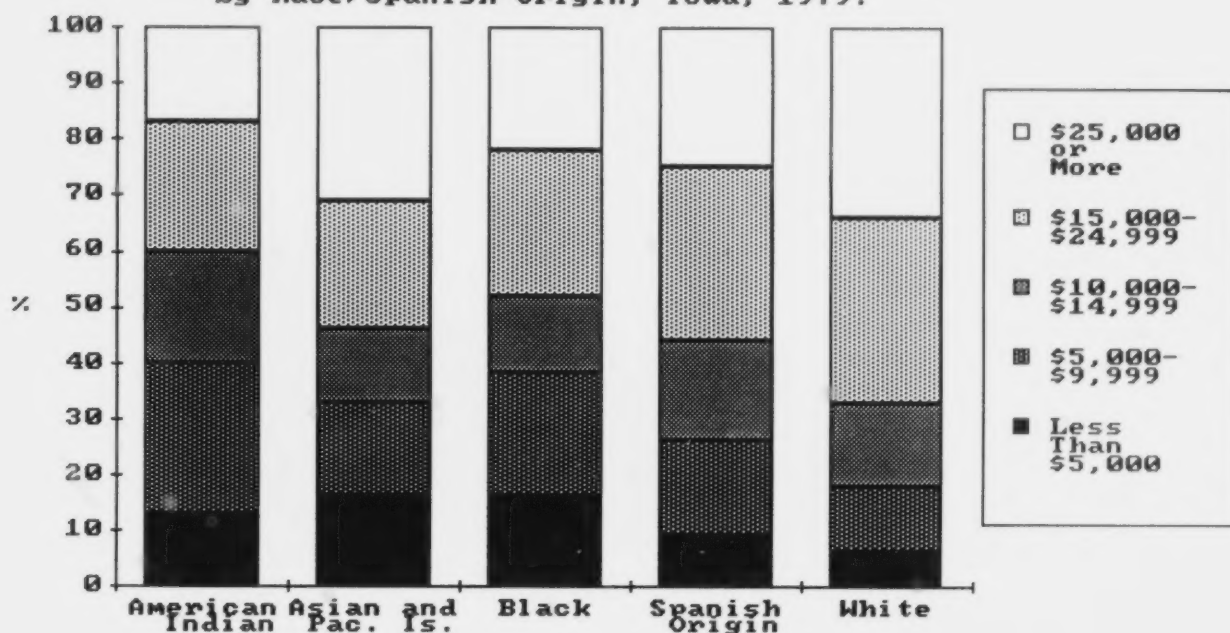


Figure 23.
Income of Unrelated Individuals 15+
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1979.

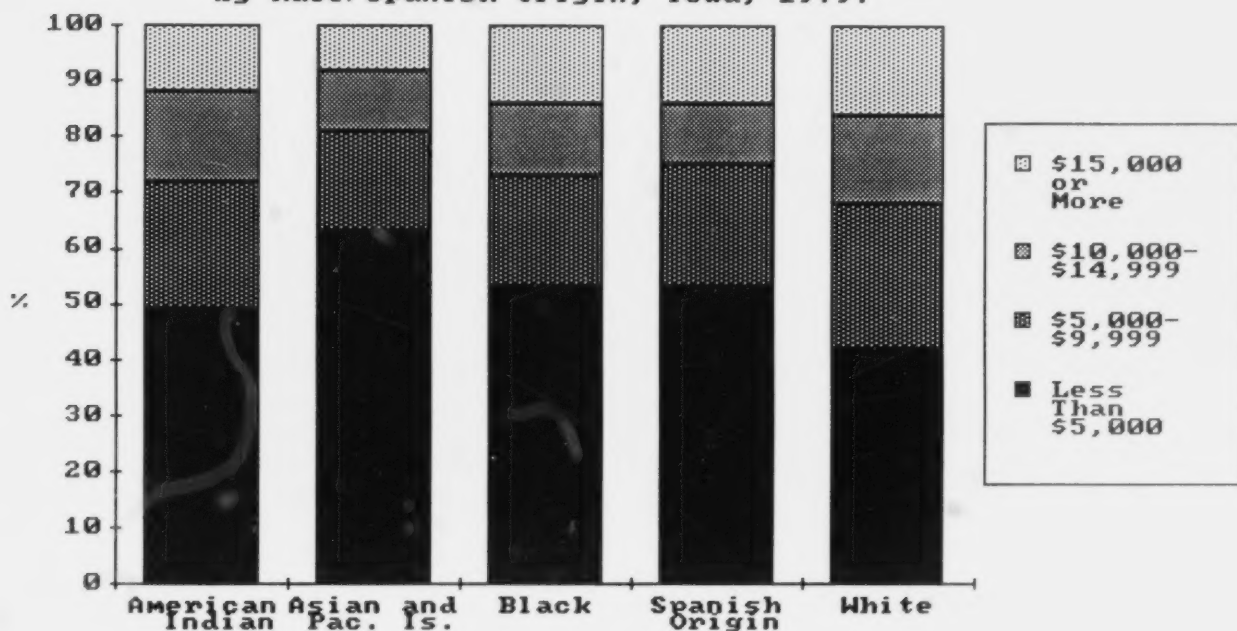


Figure 24.
Median Family Income
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1979.

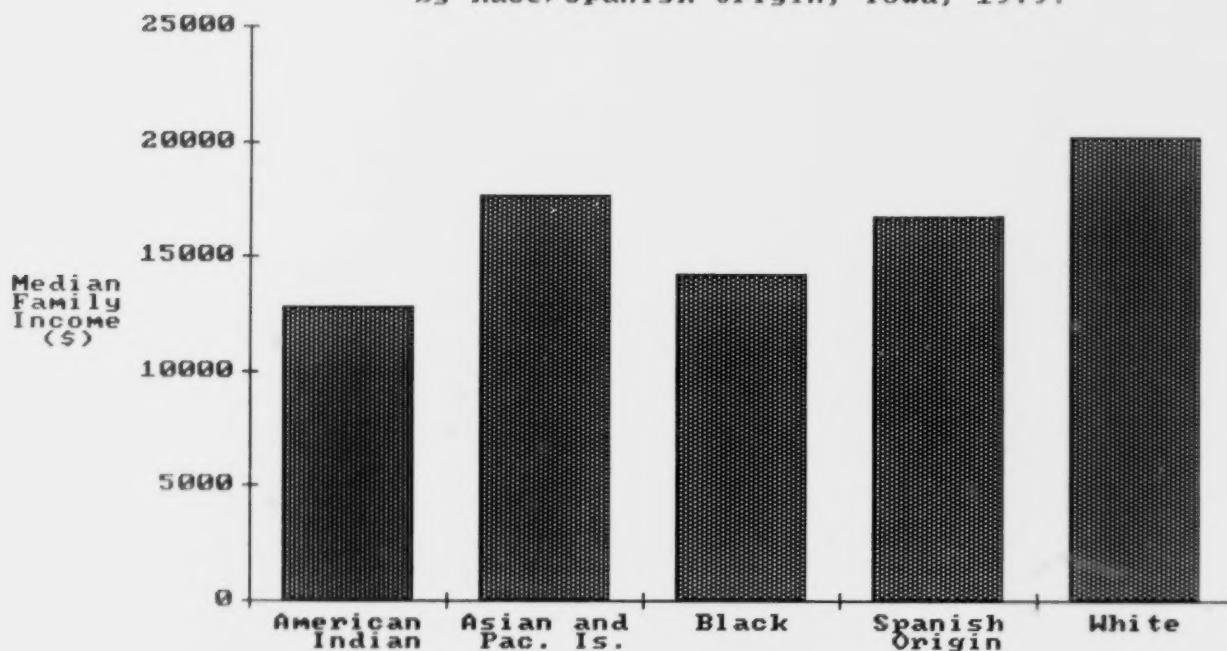


Figure 25.
Median Family Income by Family Type
and Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1979.

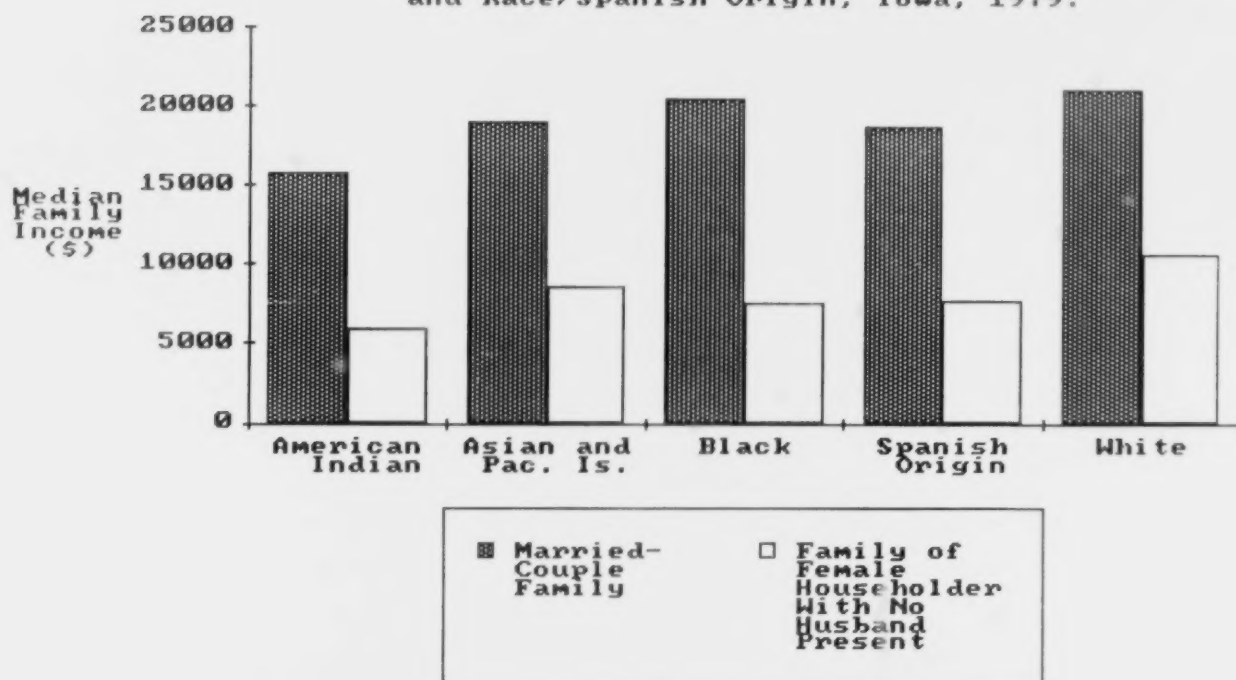


Figure 26.
Percent of Persons in Poverty
by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1979.

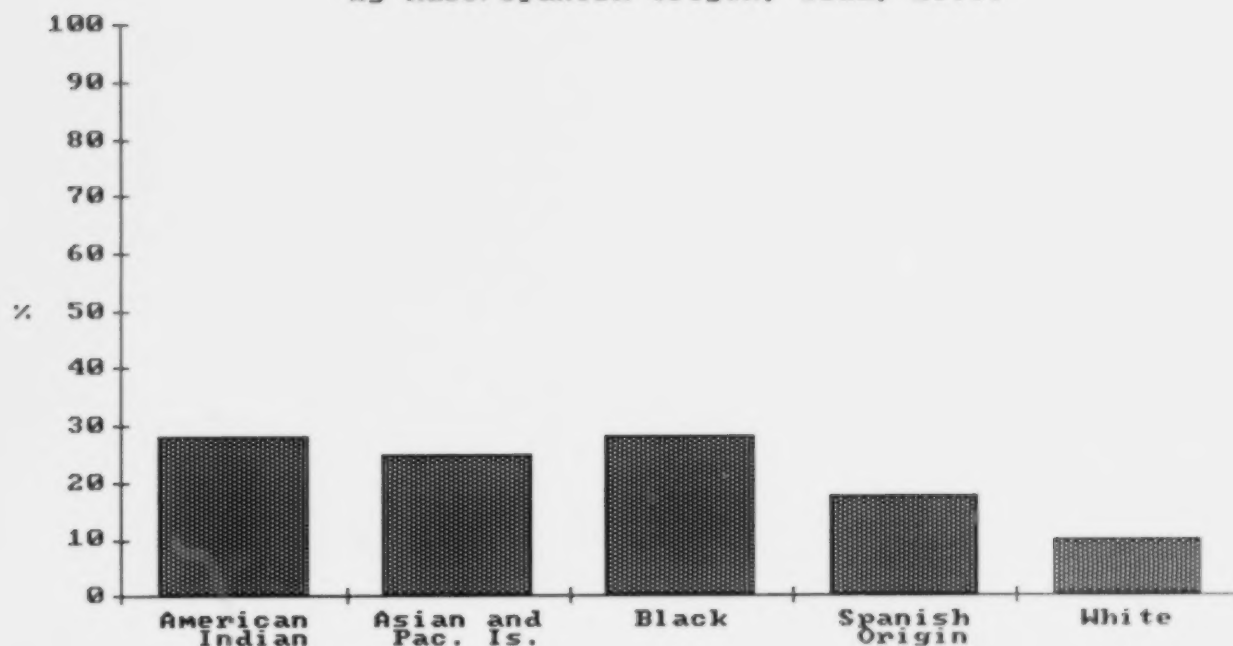
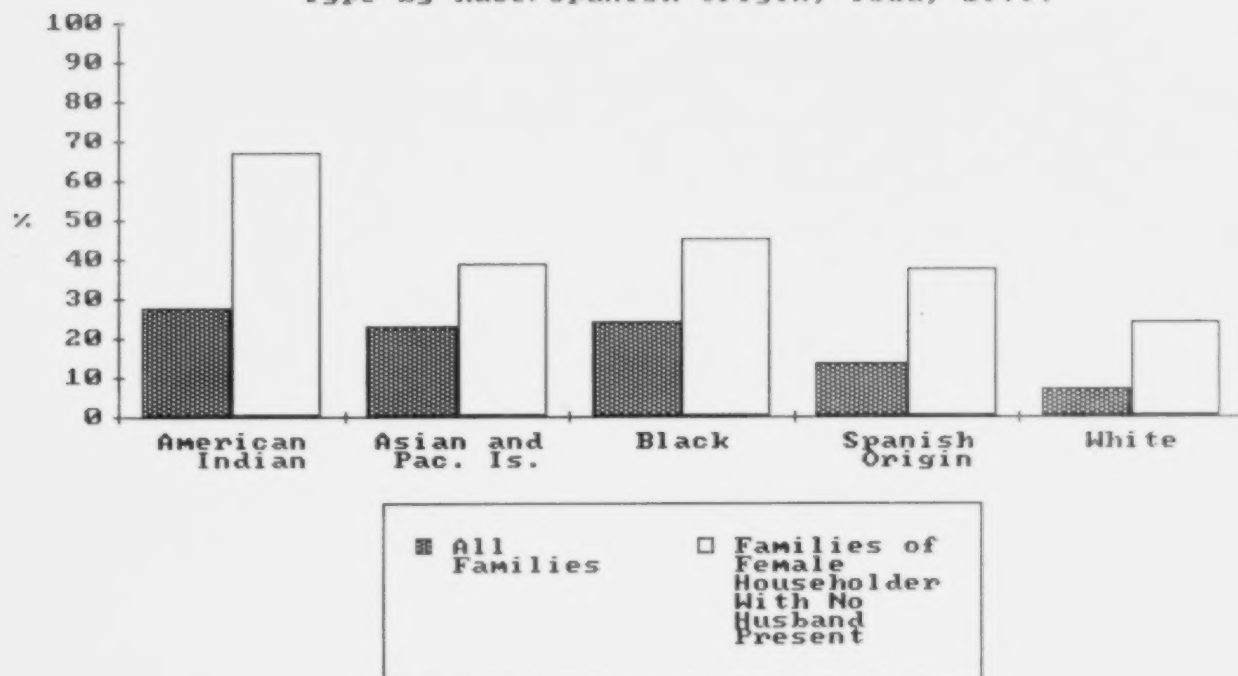


Figure 27.
Percent of Families in Poverty by Family
Type by Race/Spanish Origin, Iowa, 1979.



groups were from two to three times more likely to be in poverty than were whites. In each of the minority groups, persons 65 and older were less likely to be in poverty than were those younger. The opposite occurred for white persons, with older people more likely to be in poverty than those younger than 65. Related children under 18--in most cases, those living with at least one parent--were more likely to be poor than were persons in general in each minority and majority group.

The percentage of minority group families in poverty varied from 13% to 28% (Figure 27). Again, the figure for whites (7%) was lower, so that proportionately from two to four times as many minority families were in poverty as were white families.

Families of female householders with no husband present were more likely to be in poverty. Among the minority groups, the lowest percentage was 38%; the highest was 67%, meaning that two-thirds of the families of female householders who were American Indians with no husband present were beneath the poverty level. Even among white families in this subgroup, nearly a quarter (24%) were poor.

The percentages in poverty increased for female householders with children present. The range was from 43% to 71% for those minority families of female householders with children under 18. And for those with children under 6, two groups (American Indians, those of Spanish origin) had two-thirds or more in poverty. Even 50% of white families of female householders with no husband present with children under 6 were in poverty. Although the numbers of this type of family were relatively small, the high rates of poverty indicate an area in need of attention regardless of race or ethnicity.

Finally, unrelated individuals--mostly people living alone, although some live with nonrelatives--frequently are in poverty. Among the minority groups, from 35% to 46% of them are poor. For American Indians and Asians and Pacific Islanders, the percentage of unrelated individuals 65 or older in poverty was much lower than that for all unrelated individuals. For blacks, however,

unrelated individuals 65 or older were more likely to be poor than were all unrelated blacks.

Comparing Subgroups of Asians and Pacific Islanders

There were six subgroups within the Asians and Pacific Islanders, each containing at least 1,000 Iowa residents in 1980 (Vietnamese, 2,476; Korean, 2,259; Asian Indian, 2,147; Chinese, 2,110; Filipino, 1,225; Japanese, 1,049). Sufficient information is available on these subgroups to make some comparisons.

Median age was highest among the Asian Indians (29.9) and Japanese (29.2), while the Vietnamese (19.9) and particularly the Koreans (15.7) had the lowest median ages (Table 17). Two subgroups contained the highest percentages of families with female householders with no husband present--Japanese, 20%, and Filipino, 17%. The Asian Indians (7%) and the Chinese (4%) had the lowest percentages of this type of family. Of women age 15 to 24, Filipinos and Koreans had the highest fertility rates. Vietnamese women between 25 and 44 had the highest number of children per 1,000 women for that age group. In contrast, Chinese women had the lowest rates in the 25-34 age group, while Japanese women were lowest among those age 35-44.

Although more than half of each Asian and Pacific Islander subgroup was born outside the United States, three groups (Filipino, 66%; Asian Indian, 58%; Japanese, 55%) had percentages below that of the total group. On the other hand, 94% of the Vietnamese group was born abroad.

Of those 25 or older, the highest median years of schooling completed was by Chinese (16.8 years) and Asian Indians (16.1), while Vietnamese had the lowest median (12.5). Among males, at least 70% of those 16 or older were in the labor force in each group. For females, however, 65% of the Filipinos were in the labor force, a figure above that of all other subgroups of women. The subgroups all had relatively low rates of unemployment, with only Korean and Chinese females above 7%.

Asian Indian males (70%) had the highest percentage of persons 16 and older employed in managerial and professional occupations, with the Chinese following with 57%. More than two-fifths (42%) of the Vietnamese males were operators, fabricators, or laborers, which was nearly twice the percentages of males in other Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups. The largest number of Asian Indian, Chinese, and Korean women were in technical, sales and administrative support, a general category that includes clerical workers. Service and managerial/professional jobs were more frequently held by Filipino and Japanese women than other jobs.

Two of the subgroups had median family incomes over \$20,000--Asian Indians, \$27,266, and Japanese, \$21,319. Vietnamese

families reported the lowest median--\$13,654. In addition, over one-fourth of Vietnamese (29.4%) and Korean (26.2%) families had incomes below the poverty level. On the other hand, only 3.1% of Filipino families fell into the poverty category. The percentages in poverty were much higher for unrelated individuals, who usually were people living alone. More than half the Vietnamese and Chinese unrelated individuals were in poverty.

These data indicate the diversity in Iowa within the racial category labeled Asians and Pacific Islanders. Thus, caution must be taken when the entire group of Asians and Pacific Islanders are either examined independently or when they are compared with other general racial/ethnic categories.

Section 2: Changes from 1970 to 1980 for Black and White Iowans

U.S. Bureau of the Census data allow for some comparisons between black and white residents of Iowa in 1970 and 1980. Such comparisons suggest areas in which change is occurring as well as the direction of that change. Neither group remained the same during the 1970s, of course, but the amount of change varied between blacks and whites. These changes, while indicating what has occurred, also hint at what is happening during this decade and perhaps those that will follow.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to compare the other minority groups in 1970 and 1980 because of changes in the manner in which people were placed in them. For example, although data are available for persons of Spanish language in 1970, this includes a somewhat different group than those of Spanish origin who were self-identified in 1980. Thus, comments in this section will be limited to comparisons of the largest minority group in Iowa--blacks--with the majority group--whites.

The proportion of black and white residents changed little from 1970 to 1980. In 1970, blacks constituted 1.1% of Iowa's population; this increased to 1.4% in 1980. The number of black residents increased by more than 9,000 (32,596 to 41,700) for a gain of 28%. This was a much greater percentage gain than that experienced by whites (2%). But the actual number of white residents grew by more than 56,000.

Age and Sex Distributions

The median age--the point at which half are older and half are younger--of Iowa's black residents increased from 21.1 in 1970 to 22.7 in 1980. For whites, the increase was slightly smaller (from 29.0 to 30.3). These averages hide some changes in the age structures of the black and white populations, however (Figures 28A and 28B, Table 18). For example, whites had a higher percentage in the 65 and older age group in 1980 (14%) than in 1970 (12%).

In contrast, blacks experienced a decrease in the percentage of older residents (1970: 7%, 1980: 6%). The white group had a lower percentage of their total in the age categories under 20 in 1980 (32%) than they did in 1970 (38%). But so did blacks; the percentage under 20 dropped from 48% in 1970 to 43% in 1980.

In the 20-39 age categories, the percentages of whites and blacks increased from 1970 to 1980. But both decreased slightly in the 40-59 age categories. The percentages increased among those 20-39 and over 59 for whites when the 1970 and 1980 figures are compared. For blacks, however, the percentages generally increased over the decade among those 15-34 and decreased for other age categories.

The number of blacks 25-29 doubled during the decade. Among whites, the largest gains occurred among persons 20-34 years old, although they were much smaller than those for blacks in percentage terms. On the other hand, while blacks had only minor decreases in a few age categories, whites had decreases of 20% or more in the 5-14 age group and 5% or more among those under 5 and 40-54.

Marital Status

The comparison of marital status is somewhat difficult because of a change made by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In 1970, the base included all people 14 years of age or older; in 1980, this was raised to those 15 and older. Still, the numbers suggest some changes. For both races and both sexes, the numbers of residents single, married, separated, and divorced increased during the decade (Table 19). In fact, the numbers of white females and males in both racial categories who were divorced more than doubled. Although the number of widows increased, there were fewer widowers at the end of the decade than at the beginning among both blacks and whites.

Figure 28A.
Age Groups for Black Residents,
Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

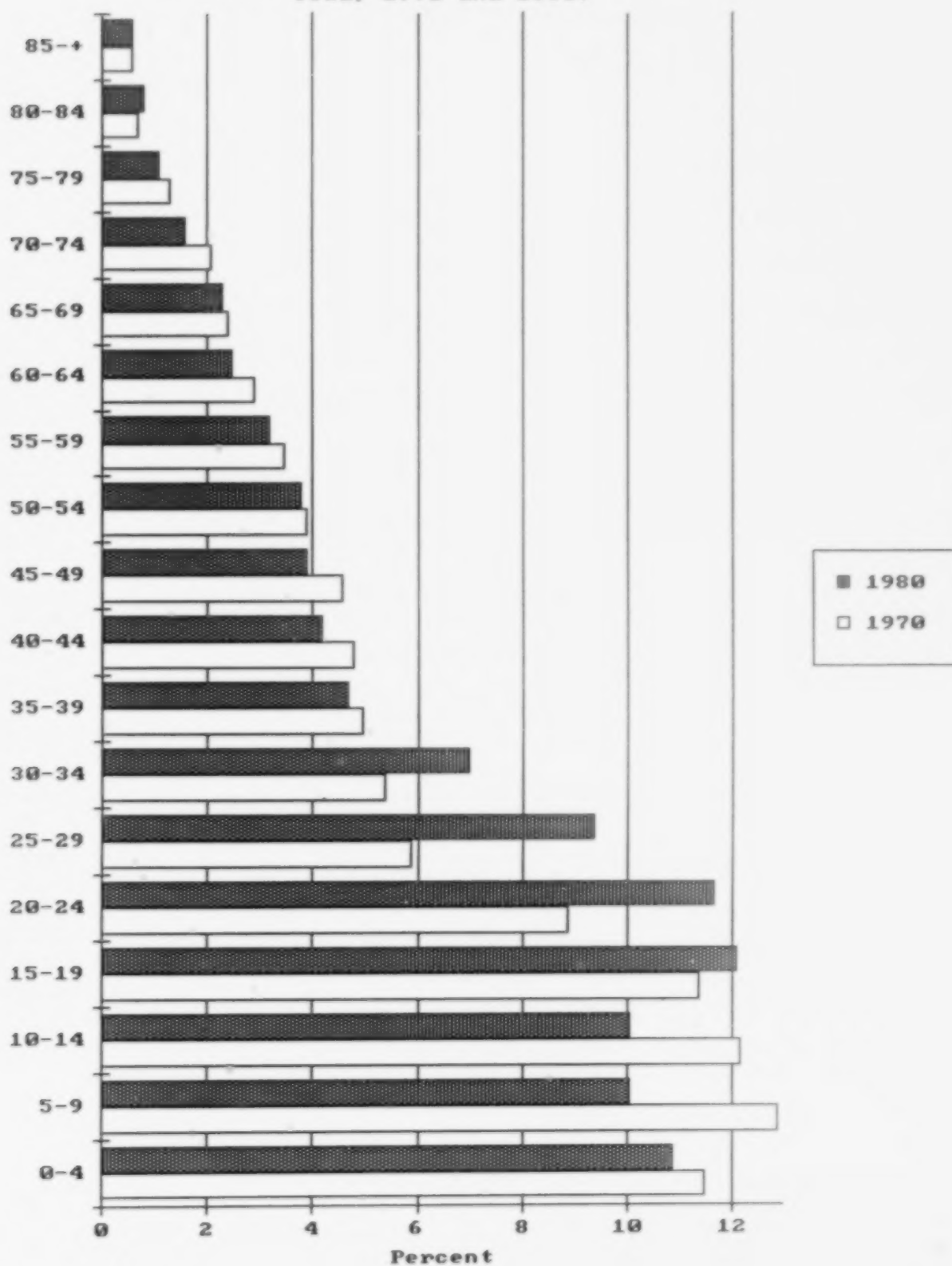
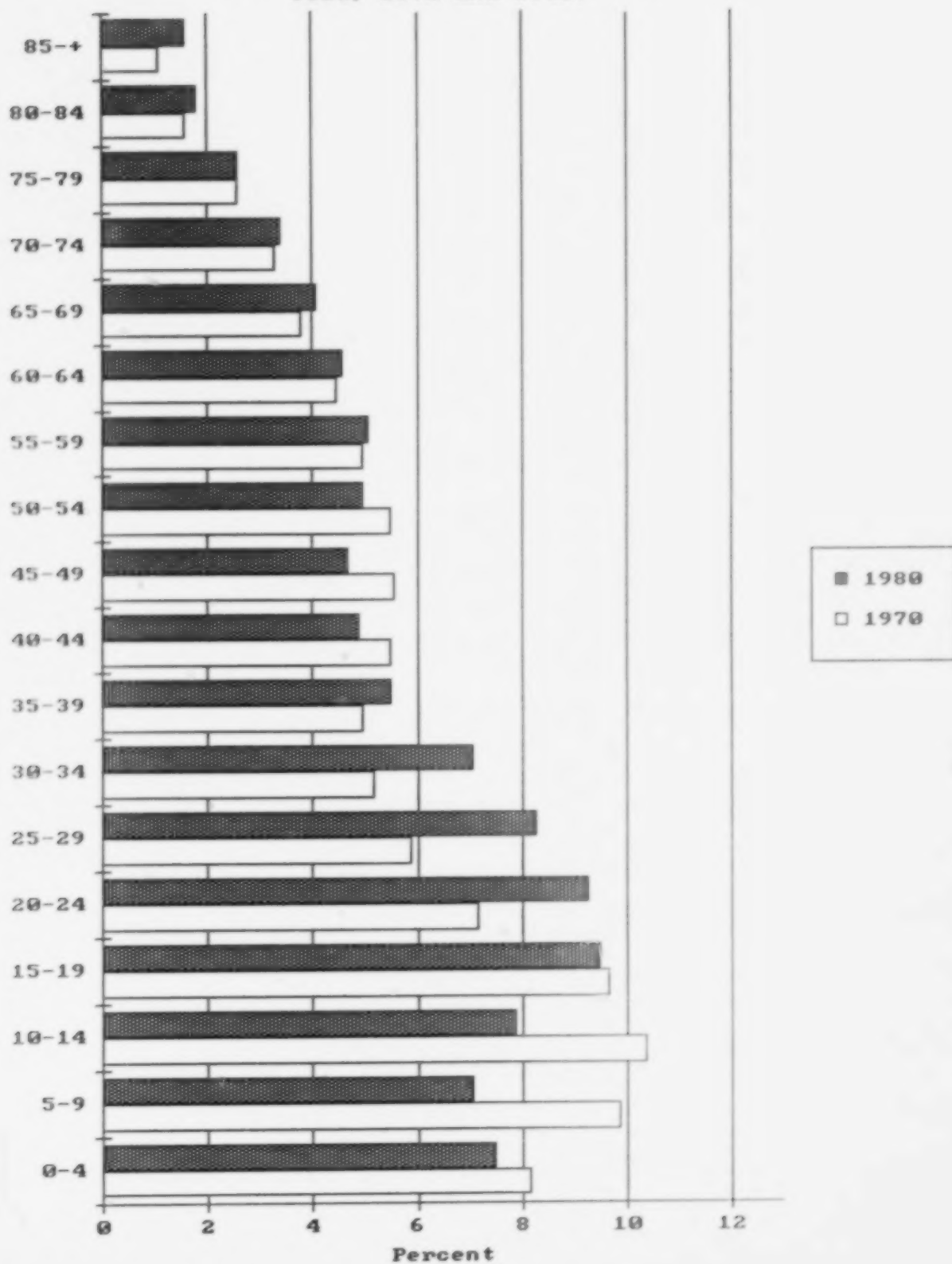


Figure 28B.
Age Groups for White Residents,
Iowa, 1970 and 1980.



Type of Family by Presence of Own Children

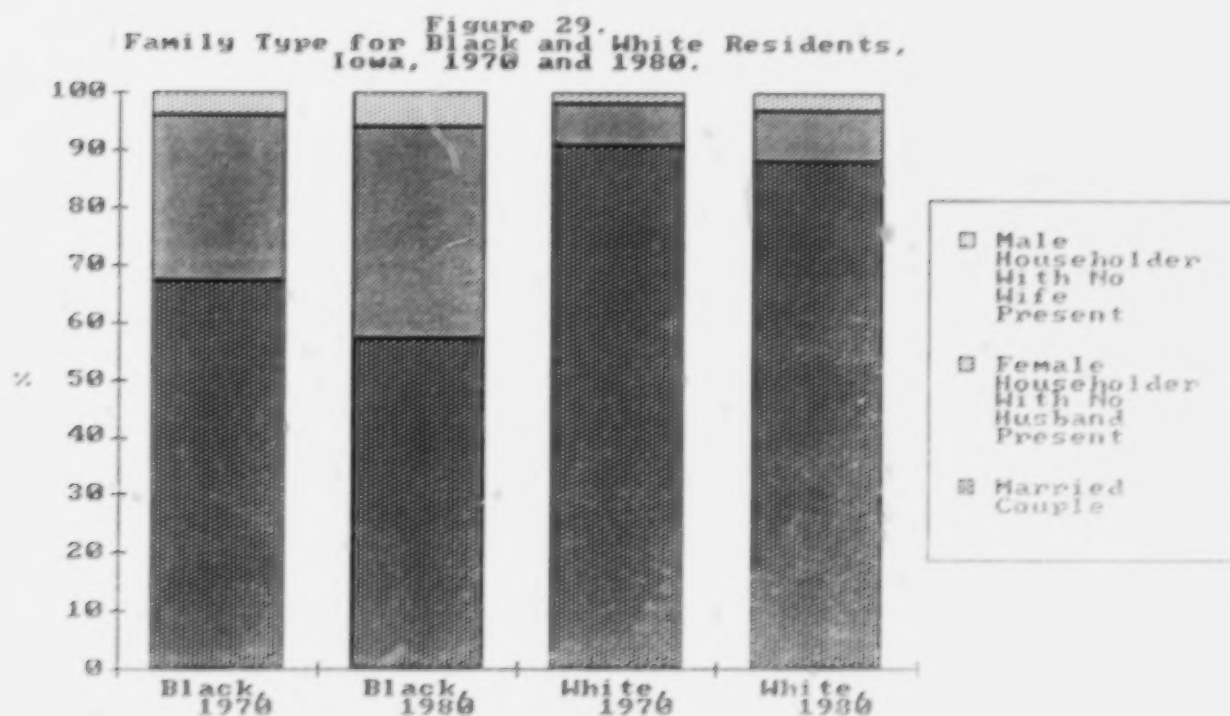
Married-couple families increased among both blacks and whites from 1970 to 1980 (Table 20). The increase was 4% for whites, while it was about 4 times that rate (16%) for blacks. But the percentage increase in families of female householders with no husband present was much greater in both instances. Among blacks, there were 1,980 such families in 1970 and 3,492 in 1980 for a gain of 76%. The increase among white families of female householders with no husband present was 38% (49,834 in 1970 to 68,614 in 1980).

The percentage of all black families classified as female householder with no husband present increased from 29% to 37% (Figure 29). Thus, over a third of all black families were those of a female householder with no husband present at the end of the decade under review. The change was in the same direction for whites, although it was of a much smaller percentage increase (7% in 1970 to 9% in 1980). In addition, the per-

centage of families of female householders with no husband present that had children under 18 increased for both groups. Similarly, the percentage of families of female householders with no husband present with children under 6 years of age increased slightly among both groups during the decade. On the other hand, the percentage of married-couple families having children decreased between 1970 and 1980.

Fertility

Fertility rates of three age groups of white women decreased from 1970 to 1980 (Table 21). Women in the 25-34 category had the most significant decrease, the rate dropping by nearly one-third from 2,384 children per 1,000 women of that age in 1970 to 1,623 in 1980. Black women in the 25-34 category also had a decrease in fertility that approached the magnitude of the reduction among their white peers, but black women in the remaining two age categories had slightly higher fertility rates in 1980 than in 1970.



Urban/Rural Residence

Among both groups, the percentage of members living in urban areas increased slightly during the decade (Table 22). The black population continued to become even more concentrated in the central cities of urbanized areas of Iowa.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The percentages of both blacks and whites that were born in Iowa decreased between 1970 and 1980 (Table 23). Blacks had the largest decrease, falling from 57% to 50%. On the other hand, the percentage of persons in each group that were born in a different state increased. Again, blacks demonstrated higher percentage increases in persons born in a different state. In 1970 and 1980, the highest proportion of blacks from different states were born in the south, while the lowest proportion were born in the western states. Among whites, in both years the highest percentage of the group born in a different state were from the Midwest, while the lowest percentage were born in the Northeast. And while the percentage of whites who were foreign-born decreased slightly during the decade, it increased for blacks.

Residence 5 Years Earlier

Between the 1965-1970 and 1975-1980 periods, there was a tendency for proportionately fewer persons 5 years of age and older to remain in the same house that they occupied at the beginning of each of these periods (Table 24). In addition, the percentage of whites making moves within the county increased slightly, while that for blacks dropped slightly, although in both periods blacks were more likely to make this type of move. But both blacks and whites were more migratory (making a move out of the beginning-of-period county) in the 1975-1980 period than in the 1965-1970 period. The difference was most evident among blacks, where 18% of persons age 5 and older had migrated out of their 1965 county of residence by 1970 while 27% made a similar move 10 years later. In each period, whites were more likely to move within Iowa while blacks were more prone to come to Iowa from other states.

When interstate migrants coming to Iowa between 1965 and 1970 and between 1975 and 1980 were examined separately, it was evident that no major shifts had occurred among whites regarding the regions from which they were arriving. But significant differences were evident among blacks. For instance, proportionately more of Iowa's black interstate residents 5 and older who had moved to Iowa from another state in the last 5 years came from midwestern and western states in the 1975-1980 period than in the 1965-1970 period. In addition, a more dramatic change occurred in the percentage of blacks migrating to Iowa from southern states; 42% of Iowa's black interstate migrants came from southern states between 1965 and 1970, but a decade later only 27% came from this region.

Education

With few exceptions, the percentages of persons in each age group who were enrolled in school increased between 1970 and 1980 (Table 25). The major increases were observed among persons 3 and 4 years old from both groups, whites 5 and 6, and blacks between 20 and 24. The largest decrease occurred among whites age 18-21.

For both groups, the proportions of the population 25 and older that were high school graduates increased from 1970 to 1980. This was the case for both sexes also (Figures 30A and 30B, Table 26). The percentage of blacks completing high school rose from 40% to 61%. Although that is a very large gain, it meant that in 1980 blacks had attained the level that the white group had achieved 10 years earlier. The increase for males was greater than for females among blacks. While a slightly higher percentage of black females had graduated from high school or gone to college in 1970 than had black males, the reverse was true in 1980.

The large increase in the percentage of blacks completing high school decreased the education gap between the two racial categories. The median number of years of education completed in 1970 was 10.9 by blacks and 12.2 by whites. Thus, blacks in 1970 averaged 89% of the education of whites. In 1980, this had increased to 98%

Figure 30A.
Years of School Completed by Sex for
Black Residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

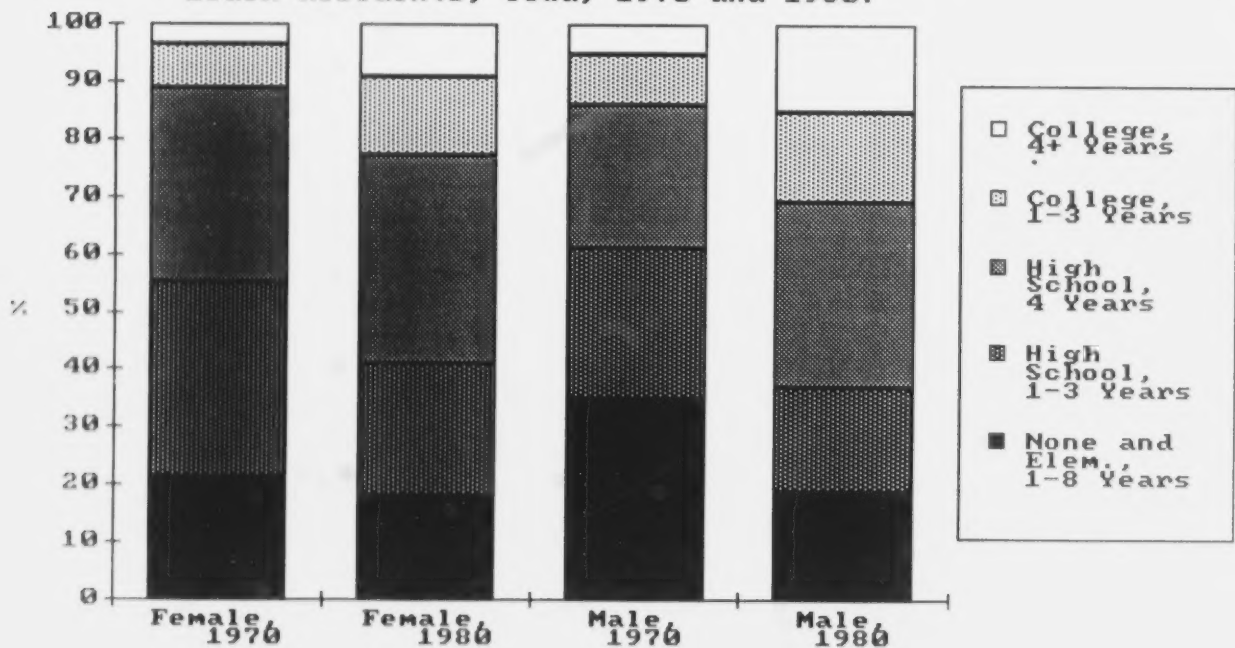
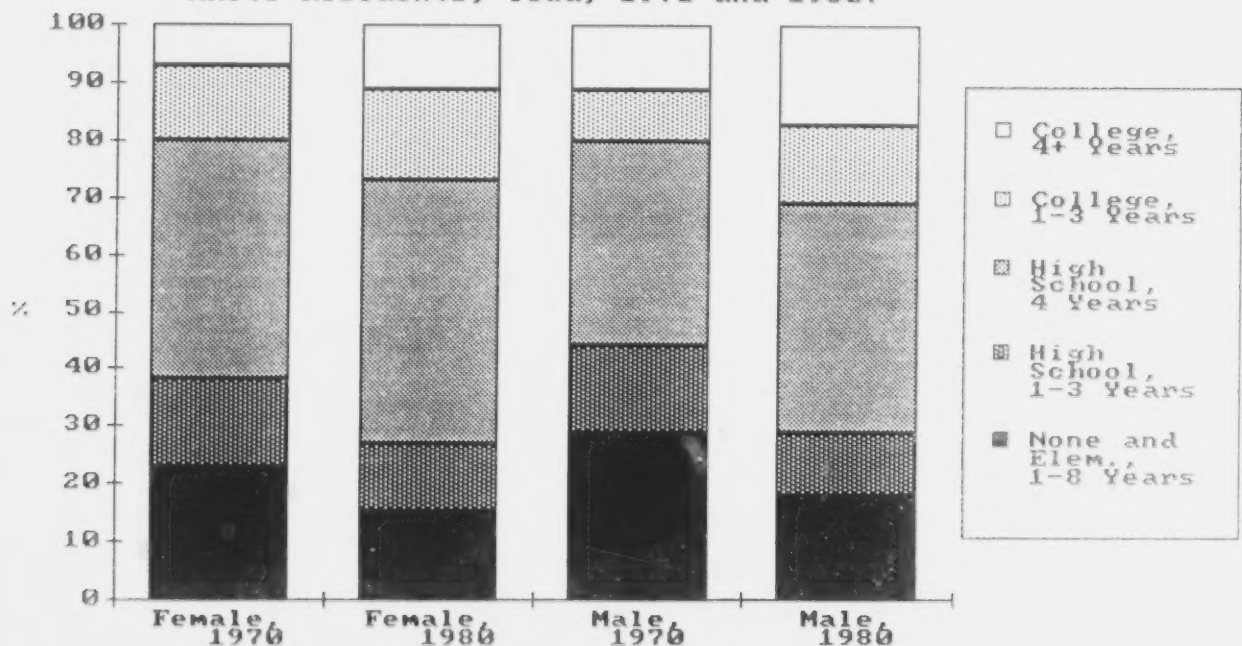


Figure 30B.
Years of School Completed by Sex for
White Residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.



(blacks, 12.3; whites, 12.5). Gains also have been made among those completing four or more years of college. This increased from 4% to 12% among blacks and from 9% to 14% among whites. Thus, this difference also narrowed during the decade. Indeed, by 1980 the percentage of blacks having five or more years of college education surpassed that of whites.

Labor Force Participation

Women in both groups had higher proportions of their totals in the civilian labor force in 1980 than they did in 1970, with white women increasing their proportional participation more rapidly (Figures 31A and 31B, Table 27). Indeed, the increase among white women was about 10 percentage points during the decade, although that gain was not enough for them to reach the level of black women. In contrast, males in both groups had lower percentages in the labor force in 1980 than they did 10 years earlier.

Blacks were more than twice as likely as whites to be unemployed in both 1970 and 1980; if anything, the disparity grew slightly during the decade (Figures 32A and 32B). In 1970, black females experienced the highest level of unemployment, while white males had the lowest rate. By 1980, a crossover by sex had occurred; black males had the highest unemployment rate, while white females experienced the lowest unemployment level.

Income

Family income varied substantially between black and white families both in 1969 and in 1979 (Figure 33, Table 28). For example, while more than a third (35%) of black families had incomes of less than \$5,000 in 1969, only 21% of white families were in this category. Similar differences occurred in 1979, with two-thirds of the white families having incomes of at least \$15,000 while less than half of the black families had incomes at this level.

For unrelated individuals, differences were not as great between blacks and whites (Figure 34, Table 29) in either 1969 or 1979 as they were for families. In both racial

categories, the majority of unrelated individuals--primarily people living alone--had incomes of less than \$5,000 in 1969. Although there was improvement to 1979, a majority of black unrelated individuals still had incomes below \$5,000 then.

At first glance, the increase in the median family income of blacks from \$6,916 in 1969 to \$14,258 in 1979 is impressive (Figure 35). This was a gain of 106%. But the median income of white families also more than doubled (123%); it started from a higher base in 1969 (\$9,040) and moved to a much higher figure in 1979 (\$20,135). Thus, the average black family lost ground compared with the average white family in income over the decade. Indeed, median family income for blacks was 77% of that for whites in 1969; in 1979, however, this figure had slipped to 71%.

Income for married-couple families improved for both groups at nearly the same rate. For blacks, the median was \$8,573 in 1969 and it increased to \$20,506 in 1979--a change of 139%. For whites, it was \$9,406 in 1969 and \$21,085 in 1979 for an increase of 124%. Thus, the gap actually narrowed between black and white married-couple families. In 1969, the median income of black married-couple families was 91% that of whites; in 1979, it was 97%.

Median income also was reported for families of female householders with no husband present. In 1969, these figures were \$5,084 for whites and \$3,799 for blacks. Both figures increased by 1979. They were \$10,633 for whites and \$7,628 for blacks. Thus, both the dollar improvement and percentage increase were greater for whites. At the beginning of the decade, median income for families of black female householders with no husband present was 75% that of whites; at the end, it had dropped to 72%.

The median income of unrelated individuals--primarily those living alone or with other than relatives--also increased in the 1970s. In fact, they increased at faster rates than those for families; but the bases from which they began in 1969 were much lower. For whites, the median income of unrelated individuals rose from \$1,967 to \$6,296--an increase of 220%. For black unre-

Figure 31A.
Percent of Black Residents in the
Labor Force by Sex, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

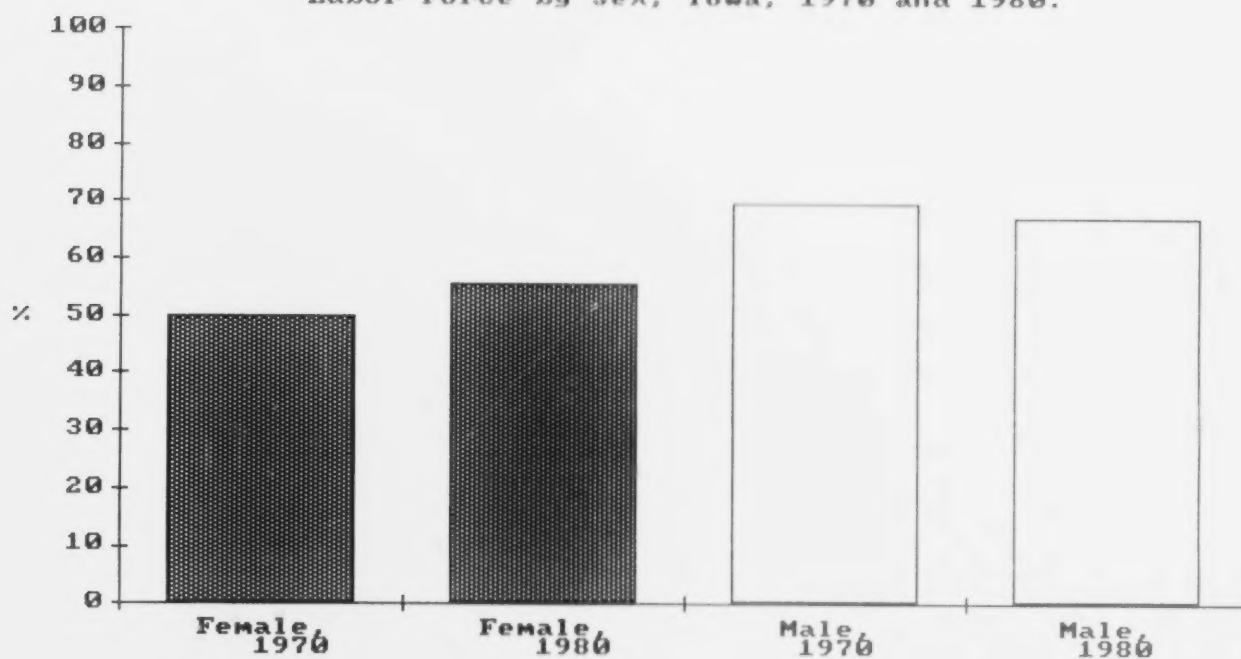


Figure 31B.
Percent of White Residents in the
Labor Force by Sex, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

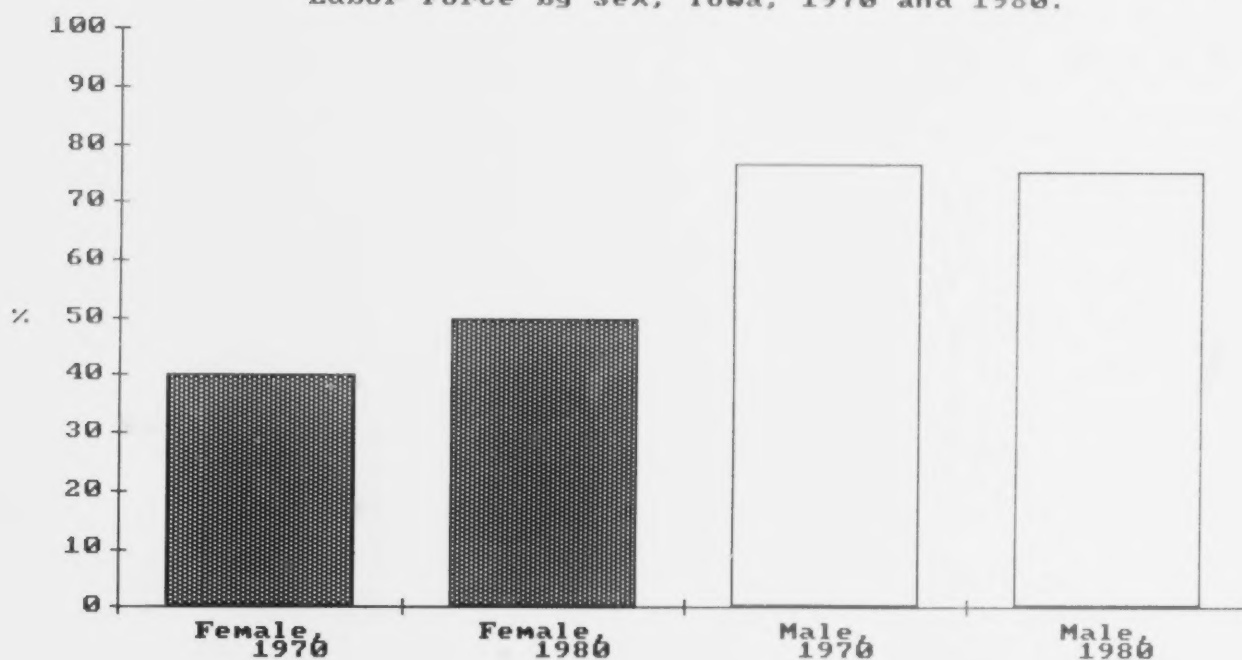


Figure 32A.
Percent of Black Residents in the
Labor Force Who Were Unemployed
by Sex, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

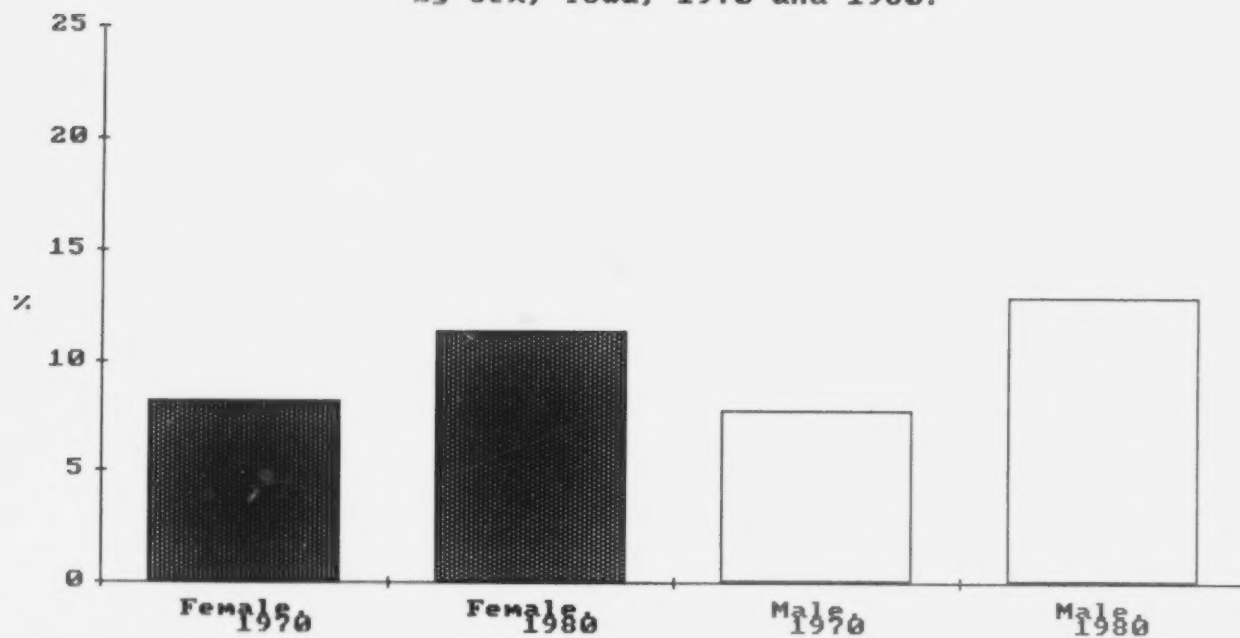


Figure 32B.
Percent of White Residents in the
Labor Force Who Were Unemployed
by Sex, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

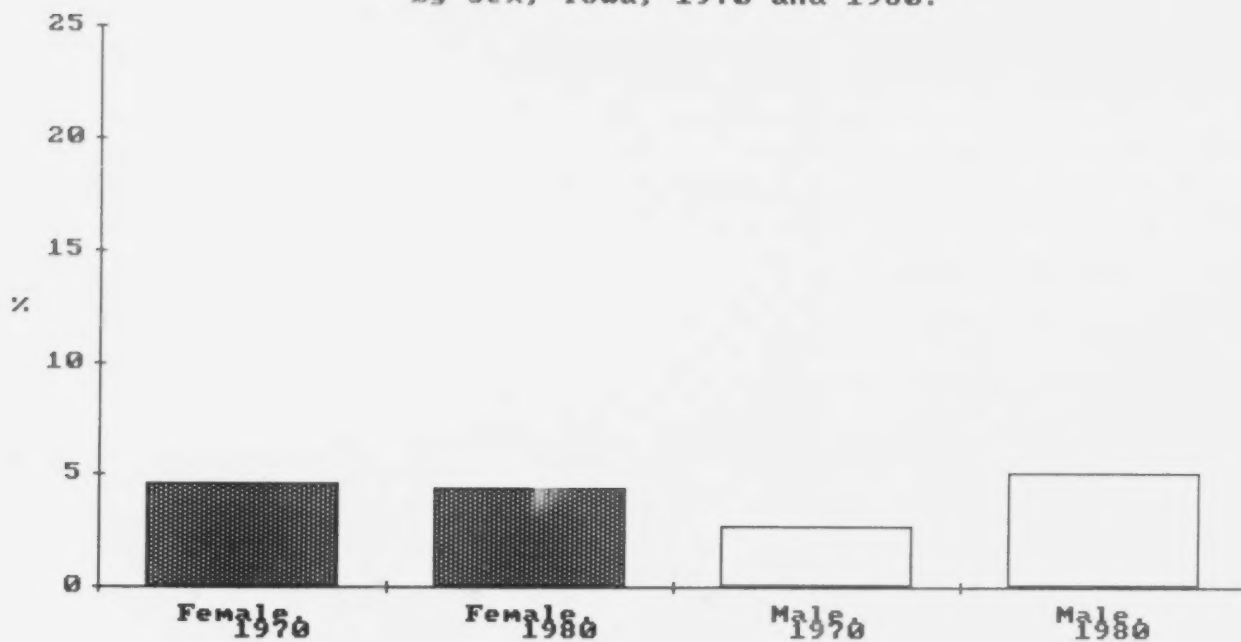


Figure 33.
Family Income
for Black and White Residents,
Iowa, 1969 and 1979.

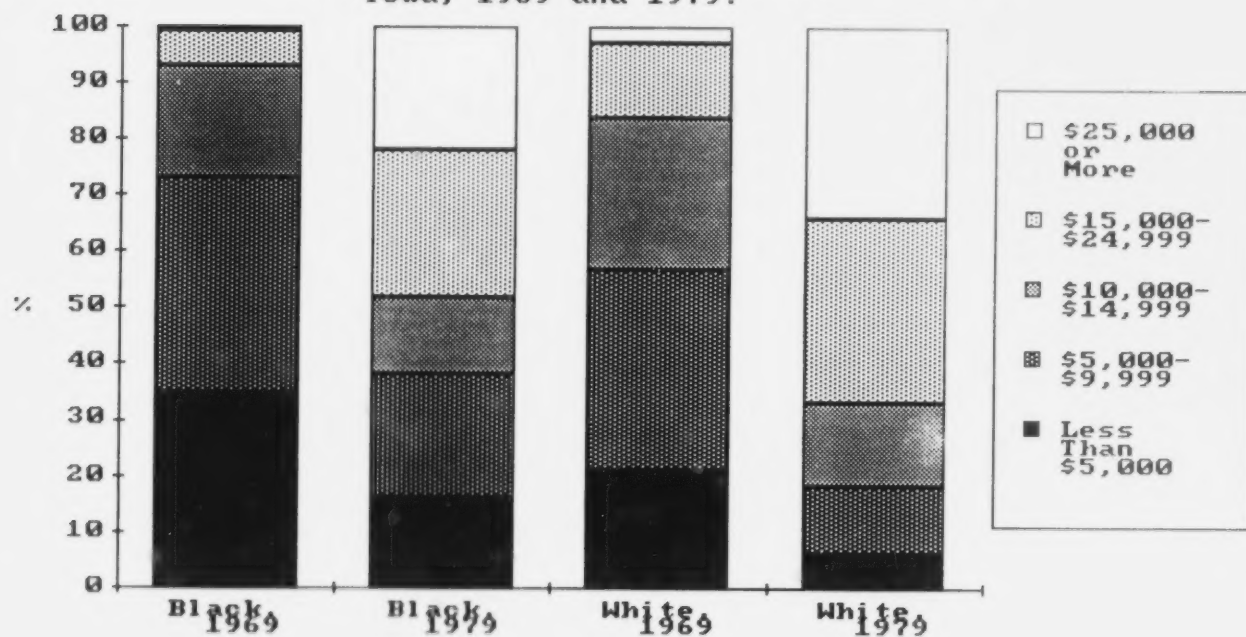


Figure 34.
Income of Black and White
Unrelated Individuals,
Iowa, 1969 and 1979.

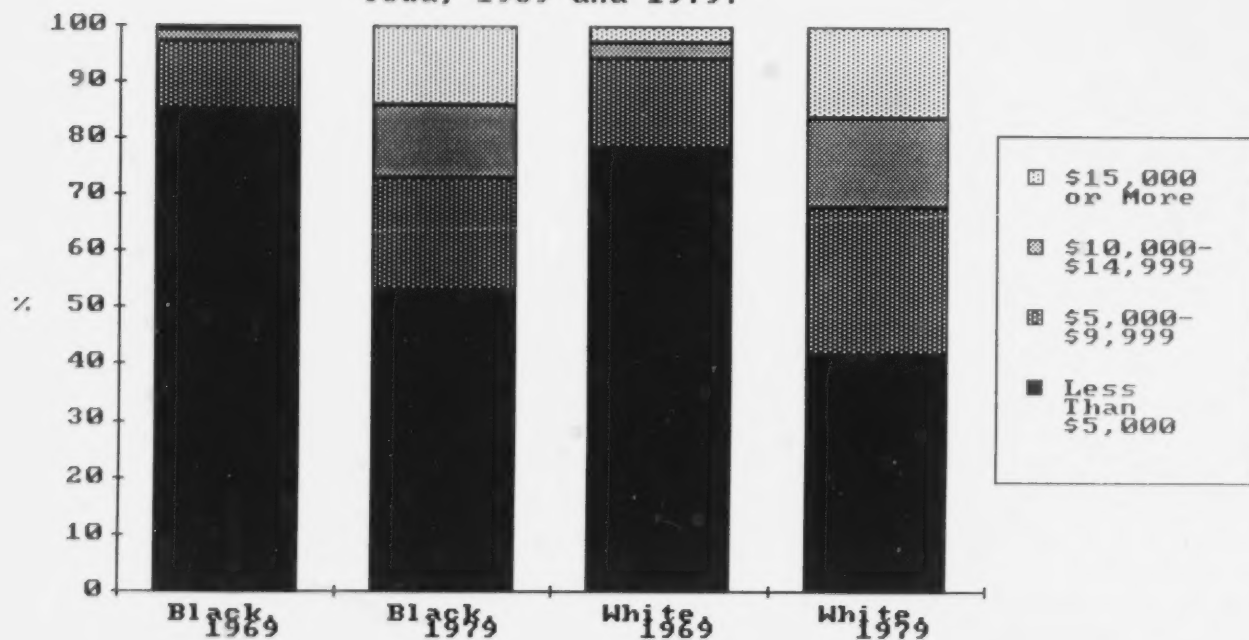
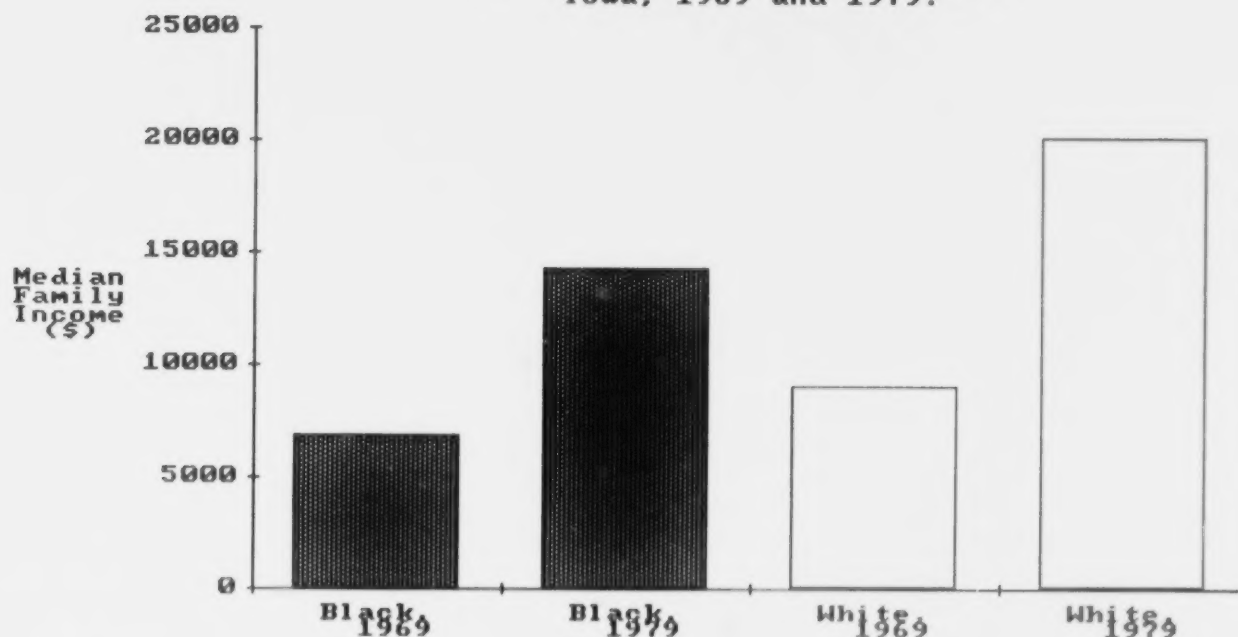


Figure 35.
Median Family Income
of Black and White Residents,
Iowa, 1969 and 1979.



lated individuals, the median increased from \$1,641 to \$4,541 or 177%. At the beginning of the decade, the median income of unrelated black individuals was 83% that of whites. In 1979, however, this percentage had dropped to 72%. Again, the situation for blacks deteriorated when compared with that for whites.

Poverty

The percentage of persons in poverty decreased among both blacks (28% to 26%) and whites (11% to 10%) from 1969 to 1979 (Figure 36, Table 30). However, at both the beginning and the end of the decade, at least twice the proportion of blacks than whites were in poverty.

While the percentage of white families with incomes below the poverty threshold decreased from 9% to 7% during the decade,

it increased from 22% to 24% for black families (Figure 37). In addition, while the proportion of families of female householders with no husband present with incomes below the poverty level decreased slightly during the decade for both groups, they still were relatively high at the end of the decade (blacks, 46%; whites, 24%). Also, these families (female householder with no husband present) constituted higher proportions of all families in poverty in 1979 than they had a decade earlier.

Finally, the percentage of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level decreased during the decade for both groups (Figure 38). Still, nearly a quarter (24%) of white and more than a third (35%) of black unrelated individuals were in poverty in 1979; those are reductions from 41% and 50%, respectively, in 1969.

Figure 36.
Percent of Black and White Residents
in Poverty, Iowa, 1969 and 1979.

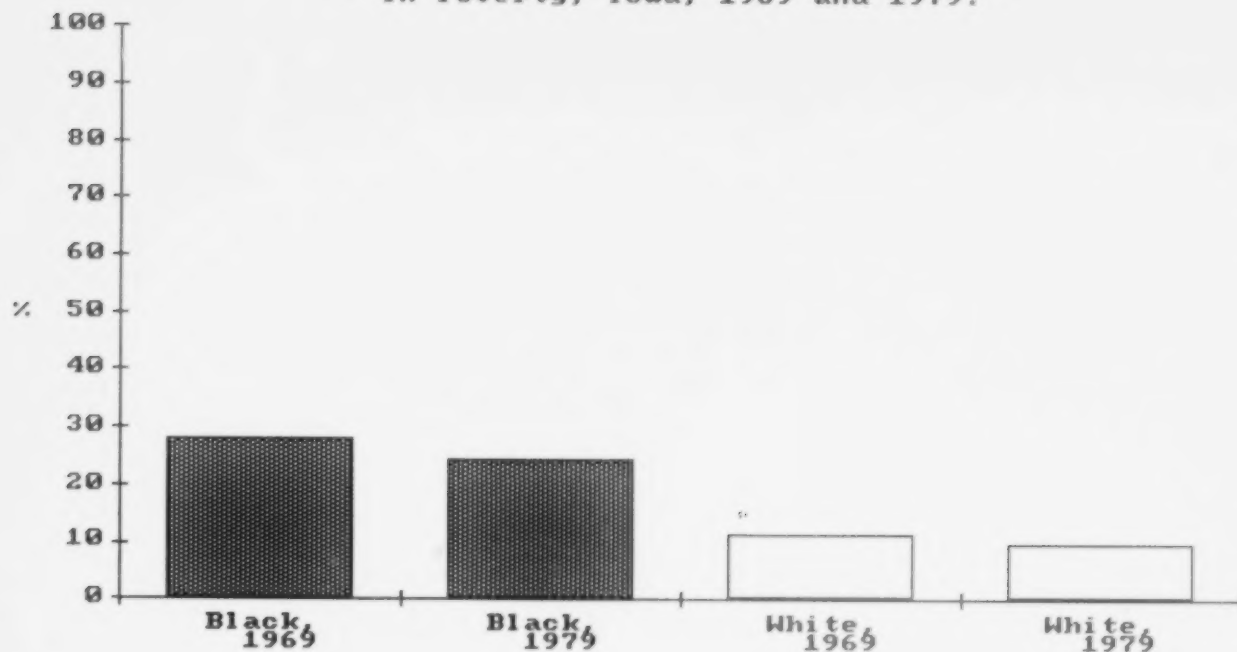


Figure 37.
Percent of Black and White Families
in Poverty by Family Type,
Iowa, 1969 and 1979.

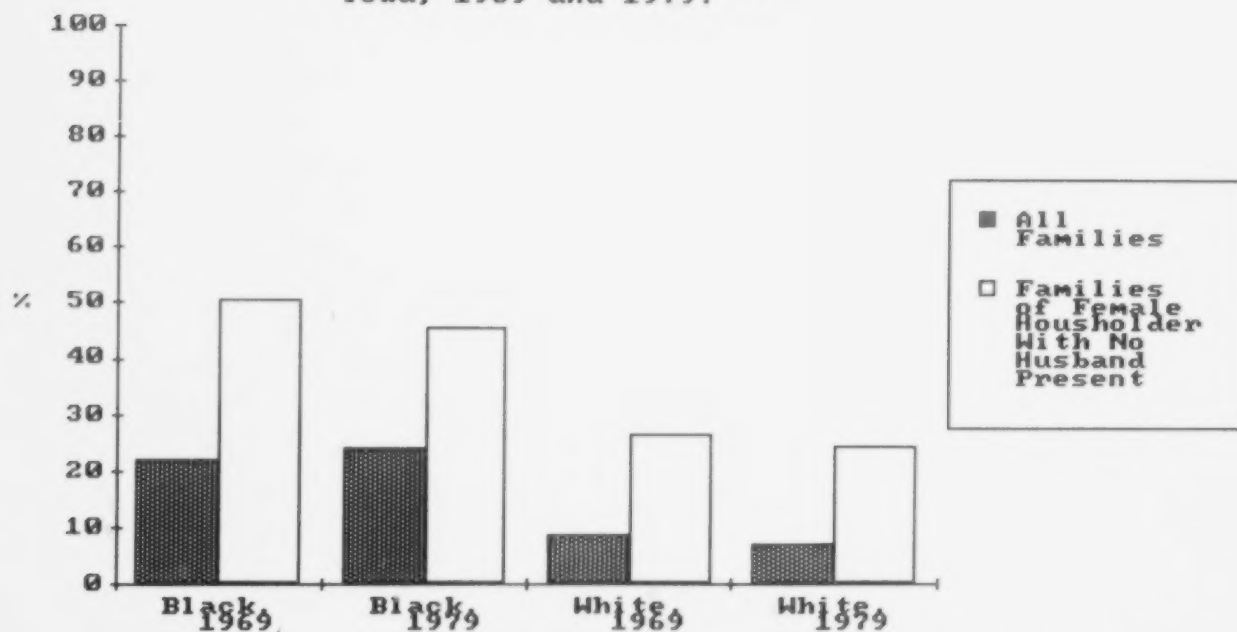
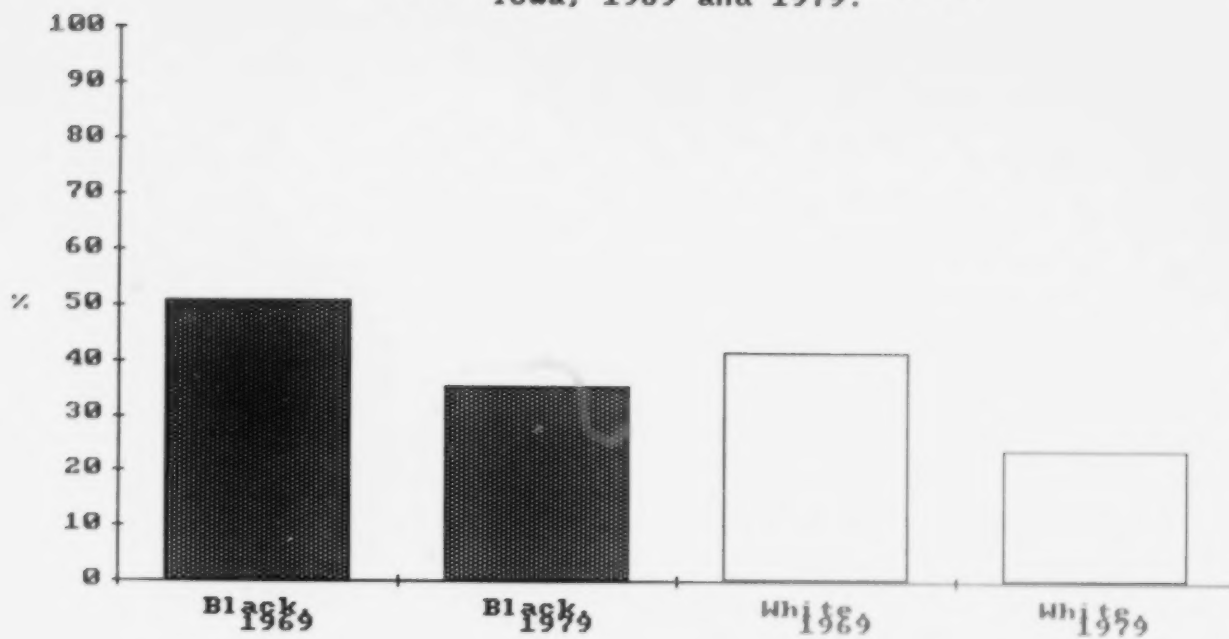


Figure 38.
Percent of Black and White
Unrelated Individuals in Poverty,
Iowa, 1969 and 1979.



Section 3: Changes from 1900 to 1980 for Black and White Iowans

Limited data from censuses conducted in 1960 and earlier are available for black and white residents of the state. In 1900, for example, there were 12,693 black Iowans (Table 31). This increased to 14,973 in 1910 and 19,005 in 1920. A decrease occurred during the next two decades, however, to totals of 17,380 in 1930 and 16,694 in 1940. But the number of black residents has been increasing since then--19,365 in 1950; 24,941 in 1960; 32,596 in 1970; 41,700 in 1980. Although Iowa's black population more than tripled from 1900 to 1980, blacks did not account for at least 1% of the state's population until 1970.

Before 1900, census reports grouped blacks with Chinese, Japanese, and American Indians. In 1890 and earlier decades, these residents were relatively small in number--333 in 1850; 1,069 in 1860; 5,762 in 1870; 10,015 in 1880; 10,810 in 1890 (Table 32).

Both black and white populations increased in the past 80 years, but the black population increased more rapidly during the period. Indeed, between 1900 and 1980 the black population rose by approximately 229%, while the white total increased by 28%.

In the last 30 years, the black population doubled (115% increase), while the white population increased by a much less dramatic percentage (9%). In numbers, of course, the gain of 239,679 whites was much greater than the increase of 22,335 blacks from 1950 to 1980.

Since 1900, the white population only decreased once (1900-1910), while the black total dropped twice (1920-1930, 1930-1940). But with the exception of the two decades in which the black population experienced

losses, blacks increased more rapidly than whites in proportional terms. Since 1930, the white population generally has been increasing by less than 3% per decade; the only exception occurred in the 1950-1960 period, when the white population rose by 5%. On the other hand, the black population has been increasing by over 15% since 1940, with increases approximating 30% in each of the last three decades.

Males in each group outnumbered females until 1950 for whites and 1960 for blacks. During this century, black females comprised the lowest percentage (46%) of all blacks in 1910; for whites, females were lowest in percentage (48%) in 1900. In 1980, females accounted for 51% of all whites, the highest point this century. For blacks, the peak was reached in 1960 when 52% were females; this fell to 50% in 1980, however. Among blacks, females have generally outnumbered males in the 25 and older categories since 1960, although the differences are not as great as those seen among whites. Since 1950, white females have generally outnumbered males in the 20-and-older age categories.

Black and white age groups have experienced similar trends, with the exception of the proportions in the older categories. For instance, the proportion of blacks and whites that were under 15 increased in the "baby-boom" period (1940-1960). However, decreases have generally been evident since 1970, although the proportion of whites in these categories has fallen more rapidly.

The most significant difference between blacks and whites existed in the 65 and older group. The proportion of blacks in the old age groups generally decreased since 1970, while those of whites increased from 1930 to 1980.

Section 4: Concluding Comments

The 1980 data examined in this report revealed differences in population, residence, and socioeconomic status among four minority groups and the majority. In 1980, American Indians, Asians and Pacific Islanders, blacks, residents of Spanish origin, and whites varied on a host of factors available in reports published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The 1970 and 1980 censuses included summary data indicating changes in the state's black and white residents. Although the gaps between blacks and whites decreased in some areas--notably education--they remained unchanged in others, and, in fact, increased in some--especially income and poverty.

But even in the case of income, the picture has two sides. One of the positive points is that black married-couple families nearly caught up to the average income of white married-couple families. But that success is counterbalanced by the declining situation of families of black females with

no husband present when compared with similar white families. What complicates the situation further is that this type of family accounts for a far greater percentage of all black families than of all white families. Thus, it is important to examine subgroups within the minority and majority categories to determine the magnitude and direction of change.

Unfortunately, the definitions of minority groups have changed substantially from one census to the next. Thus, comparisons over time are difficult for all but blacks and whites, and even in this case only 1970 to 1980 trends can be examined. This problem may be alleviated somewhat with the 1990 census. If the same definitions are used then that were in force in 1980, the increasing availability of information for various racial and ethnic minority groups should help in understanding changes occurring within them and in comparison with the majority of Iowa's population. Such comparisons contribute to an understanding of Iowa's most important resource--its people.

Section 5: Tables

Table 1. State and county totals by race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

State and Counties	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin*	White	Race Not Elsewhere Classified	Total
State of Iowa	5,455	11,577	41,700	25,536	2,839,225	15,851	2,913,808
Counties:							
Adair	1	5	1	25	9,488	14	9,509
Adams	4	15	1	15	5,711	0	5,731
Allamakee	8	10	8	34	15,051	31	15,108
Appanoose	38	42	103	96	15,277	51	15,511
Audubon	2	12	0	24	8,533	12	8,559
Benton	29	20	6	81	23,559	35	23,649
Black Hawk	254	679	8,595	946	127,923	510	137,961
Boone	22	74	50	90	25,989	49	26,184
Bremer	16	79	46	82	24,634	45	24,820
Buchanan	21	41	25	88	22,748	65	22,900
Buena Vista	16	25	9	69	20,641	83	20,774
Butler	10	29	4	41	17,580	45	17,668
Calhoun	8	13	21	50	13,487	13	13,542
Carroll	16	38	3	102	22,881	13	22,951
Cass	13	44	10	39	16,830	35	16,932
Cedar	21	55	12	103	18,495	52	18,635
Cerro Gordo	42	143	238	942	47,595	440	48,458
Cherokee	20	19	7	38	16,178	14	16,238
Chickasaw	9	21	2	27	15,385	20	15,437
Clarke	9	13	4	24	8,563	23	8,612
Clay	37	34	4	46	19,443	58	19,576
Clayton	30	23	8	71	20,987	50	21,098
Clinton	99	194	551	297	56,137	141	57,122
Crawford	14	53	9	110	18,764	95	18,935
Dallas	19	70	56	192	29,325	43	29,513
Davis	5	4	16	27	9,060	19	9,104
Decatur	15	48	27	79	9,659	45	9,794
Delaware	11	15	3	58	18,877	27	18,933
Des Moines	63	122	1,021	465	44,790	207	46,203
Dickinson	20	14	4	42	15,563	28	15,629
Dubuque	58	236	237	458	93,015	199	93,745
Emmet	12	31	13	43	13,238	42	13,336
Fayette	9	57	44	212	25,294	84	25,488
Floyd	3	29	4	97	19,532	29	19,597
Franklin	3	18	7	118	12,935	73	13,036
Fremont	26	11	5	51	9,333	26	9,401
Greene	9	45	4	24	12,044	17	12,119
Grundy	4	18	1	35	14,325	18	14,366
Guthrie	6	15	3	20	11,957	2	11,983
Hamilton	18	47	10	95	17,748	39	17,862
Hancock	7	17	6	94	13,773	30	13,833
Hardin	26	52	60	84	21,585	53	21,776
Harrison	25	11	8	26	16,294	10	16,348
Henry	23	87	125	100	18,573	82	18,890
Howard	3	18	3	14	11,084	6	11,114
Humboldt	7	13	11	53	12,189	26	12,246
Ida	3	2	1	6	8,898	4	8,908
Iowa	7	38	4	42	15,339	41	15,429
Jackson	5	30	4	76	22,451	13	22,503

Table 1. County totals by race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980 (continued).

State and Counties	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin*	White	Race Not Elsewhere Classified	Total
Jasper	42	85	40	149	36,169	89	36,425
Jefferson	19	30	74	100	16,120	73	16,316
Johnson	126	1,348	1,194	829	78,334	715	81,717
Jones	22	15	102	76	20,238	24	20,401
Keokuk	9	12	3	32	12,876	21	12,921
Kossuth	11	41	6	98	21,780	53	21,891
Lee	62	171	1,121	818	41,358	394	43,106
Linn	268	727	2,740	1,282	165,300	740	169,775
Louisa	19	15	7	145	11,935	79	12,055
Lucas	13	14	2	35	10,270	14	10,313
Lyon	8	8	2	20	12,831	47	12,896
Madison	12	11	5	39	12,538	31	12,597
Mahaska	33	60	116	96	22,547	111	22,867
Marion	30	156	103	164	29,218	162	29,669
Marshall	75	163	266	274	40,892	256	41,652
Mills	21	20	16	54	13,326	23	13,406
Mitchell	1	10	0	38	12,317	1	12,329
Monona	18	4	0	42	11,660	10	11,692
Monroe	12	7	25	35	9,154	11	9,209
Montgomery	11	15	8	31	13,346	33	13,413
Muscatine	47	136	187	2,091	38,737	1,329	40,436
O'Brien	5	9	3	42	16,946	9	16,972
Osceola	12	6	10	22	8,333	10	8,371
Page	22	57	37	139	18,863	84	19,063
Palo Alto	5	10	6	45	12,682	18	12,721
Plymouth	24	42	46	78	24,598	33	24,743
Pocahontas	8	7	1	42	11,348	5	11,369
Polk	712	2,204	13,700	4,579	282,831	3,723	303,170
Pottawattamie	171	227	443	1,207	85,256	464	86,561
Poweshiek	20	86	66	73	19,073	61	19,306
Ringgold	8	23	0	25	6,075	6	6,112
Sac	3	8	3	35	14,077	27	14,118
Scott	339	815	6,620	3,553	150,425	1,823	160,022
Shelby	4	63	6	50	14,951	19	15,043
Sioux	60	60	35	85	30,562	96	30,813
Story	59	1,249	789	617	69,452	777	72,326
Tama	658	34	13	78	18,794	34	19,533
Taylor	5	19	1	27	8,320	8	8,353
Union	7	26	16	38	13,799	10	13,858
Van Buren	7	30	6	22	8,570	13	8,626
Wapello	48	71	277	165	39,737	108	40,241
Warren	39	112	118	181	34,550	59	34,878
Washington	10	45	29	106	20,012	45	20,141
Wayne	8	15	0	17	8,153	23	8,199
Webster	36	120	797	475	44,783	217	45,953
Winnebago	7	25	26	78	12,896	56	13,010
Winneshiek	2	39	93	59	21,588	154	21,876
Woodbury	1,169	314	1,126	1,145	97,659	616	100,884
Worth	4	6	22	67	9,008	35	9,075
Wright	18	78	0	87	16,178	45	16,319

*Residents of Spanish origin are also included in the racial categories.

Table 2. Age group by sex and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Sex and Age Group	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Females					
0-4	320	648	2,196	1,668	103,967
5-9	280	719	2,052	1,442	99,123
10-14	338	529	2,034	1,339	109,179
15-19	301	563	2,453	1,443	133,319
20-24	305	609	2,401	1,317	132,092
25-29	263	779	1,887	1,124	116,213
30-34	222	659	1,438	872	99,499
35-39	174	451	1,002	645	79,308
40-44	136	304	883	478	70,254
45-49	92	253	854	450	68,427
50-54	98	198	809	455	73,245
55-59	65	108	711	377	74,872
60-64	50	95	575	248	70,068
65-69	48	86	527	235	63,973
70-74	30	76	396	195	55,338
75 and older	43	149	640	400	111,367
Total females	2,765	6,226	20,858	12,688	1,460,244
Males					
0-4	309	574	2,348	1,727	108,814
5-9	310	632	2,167	1,523	103,671
10-14	341	502	2,176	1,349	114,961
15-19	333	540	2,581	1,394	135,841
20-24	309	662	2,479	1,489	131,148
25-29	230	702	2,009	1,260	119,458
30-34	206	536	1,482	940	100,694
35-39	131	386	959	547	78,088
40-44	121	282	886	481	68,085
45-49	96	169	754	420	64,422
50-54	91	130	774	439	70,129
55-59	72	74	627	391	69,026
60-64	49	46	475	250	61,512
65-69	30	31	444	192	52,628
70-74	25	37	269	159	40,661
75 or Older	37	48	412	287	59,843
Total males	2,690	5,351	20,842	12,848	1,378,981

Table 3. Marital status by race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Marital Status	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Females 15 and Over					
Single	518	1,133	5,347	2,339	241,878
Now married, except separated	846	2,716	5,025	4,415	679,938
Separated	101	47	815	199	10,426
Divorced	224	129	1,903	618	63,234
Widowed	138	305	1,486	668	152,499
Total females 15 and over	1,827	4,330	14,576	8,239	1,147,975
Males 15 and Over					
Single	640	1,663	6,169	2,962	290,898
Now married, except separated	824	1,845	5,767	4,441	680,528
Separated	51	32	502	148	7,845
Divorced	169	66	1,317	535	45,293
Widowed	46	37	396	163	26,971
Total males 15 and over	1,730	3,643	14,151	8,249	1,051,535

Table 4. Family type by presence of own children and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Type of Family and Presence of Own Children	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Total Families	1,122	1,943	9,328	5,216	754,904
With own children under 18	787	1,370	6,147	3,392	385,581
With own children under 6	423	789	3,087	1,889	175,563
Married-Couple Families	746	1,640	5,327	4,107	666,987
With own children under 18	496	1,206	3,128	2,638	335,674
With own children under 6	275	733	1,601	1,523	157,417
Female Householder with No Husband Present Families	318	206	3,492	856	68,614
With own children under 18	253	141	2,745	634	42,596
With own children under 6	131	50	1,363	311	15,842

Table 5. Fertility rate by age group and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Age Group	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
15 to 24	545	233	579	416	290
25 to 34	2,533	1,672	2,029	1,828	1,623
35 to 44	3,503	2,726	3,590	3,167	2,849
15 to 44	1,883	1,326	1,630	1,414	1,353

Table 6. Location of residence by race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Location of Residence	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Urban					
Inside urbanized areas					
Central cities	2,570	5,753	32,901	10,249	629,340
Urban fringe	613	1,664	1,665	3,445	251,965
Outside urbanized areas	1,393	4,299	6,653	7,926	760,463
Rural					
Rural nonfarm	1,651	1,783	869	3,839	809,272
Rural farm	115	348	140	815	390,286
Total	6,342	13,847	42,228	26,274	2,841,326

Table 7. Nativity and place of birth by race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Place of Birth	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Native Born					
Born in Iowa	3,293	1,699	21,267	13,414	2,231,100
Born in different state					
Northeast	67	141	706	310	35,870
Midwest	1,769	544	7,321	2,855	406,930
South	552	179	11,189	2,568	63,580
West	550	609	673	1,802	63,956
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	16	174	113	405	6,767
Foreign Born	95	10,501	959	4,920	33,123
Total	6,342	13,847	42,228	26,274	2,841,326

Table 8. Residence in 1975 of Iowans age 5 and older in 1980 by race/Spanish origin, 1980.

Residence in 1975	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Same House	1,713	2,457	15,965	10,236	1,472,751
Same County	1,898	1,912	10,932	6,166	655,153
Different County					
Iowa	482	454	1,886	1,827	289,915
Different state					
Northeast	4	166	495	265	11,979
Midwest	688	705	4,132	1,404	124,921
South	193	356	1,967	687	28,277
West	459	368	581	997	36,534
Abroad	39	4,741	899	1,977	11,281
Total 5 or Older	5,476	11,159	36,857	23,559	2,630,811

Table 9. Percentage enrolled in school by age group and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Age Group	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
3-4	31.7	29.7	35.6	18.9	25.0
5-6	85.6	89.3	89.0	83.8	85.2
7-13	99.5	97.0	98.9	99.4	99.4
14-15	93.9	98.1	94.6	96.1	98.6
16-17	86.1	96.3	89.5	88.0	92.4
18-19	23.4	76.2	64.0	58.0	58.8
20-21	17.9	61.9	46.2	33.3	32.9
22-24	7.8	55.3	23.5	19.4	14.7
25-34	9.5	28.1	13.8	11.7	6.4
35 and Older	4.1	5.6	2.7	2.1	1.2

Table 10. Years of school completed by persons age 25 and older by sex and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Sex and Years of School Completed	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Females					
Elementary					
0-4 years	17	431	341	428	7,572
5-7 years	114	242	653	592	26,979
8 years	148	260	838	512	97,759
High school					
1-3 years	367	351	2,252	840	105,946
4 years	624	839	3,510	1,882	405,687
College					
1-3 years	102	549	1,342	697	138,385
4 or more years	72	939	935	495	100,314
Total females	1,444	3,611	9,871	5,446	882,642
Males					
Elementary					
0-4 years	40	143	498	546	9,376
5-7 years	159	148	629	624	34,442
8 years	163	103	585	556	100,678
High school					
1-3 years	217	140	1,709	860	88,398
4 years	441	370	2,906	1,458	313,899
College					
1-3 years	213	320	1,476	616	106,778
4 or more years	111	1,573	1,369	702	131,290
Total males	1,344	2,797	9,172	5,362	784,861

Table 11. Labor force status of persons 16 and older by sex and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Labor Force Status	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Females					
Armed forces	0	0	17	0	223
In civilian labor force	1,117	2,503	7,933	4,377	561,271
Unemployed	151	172	899	313	24,839
Not in civilian labor force	1,010	2,452	6,356	3,668	561,985
Total females 16+	2,127	4,955	14,306	8,045	1,123,479
Males					
Armed forces	13	12	41	8	1,282
In civilian labor force	1,434	3,073	9,262	5,937	783,283
Unemployed	242	127	1,199	772	41,166
Not in civilian labor force	510	1,070	4,487	1,974	241,407
Total males 16+	1,957	4,155	13,790	7,919	1,025,972

Table 12. Occupation of employed persons age 16 and older by sex and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1980.

Sex and Occupation	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Females					
Managerial, professional	135	467	1,251	642	107,242
Technical, sales, administrative support (including clerical)	346	668	2,524	1,487	228,345
Service	260	693	1,972	1,082	120,595
Farming, forestry, fishing	9	21	0	24	16,251
Precision production, craft, repair	67	101	189	163	12,447
Operators, fabricators, laborers	149	381	1,098	666	51,552
Total females 16+	966	2,331	7,034	4,064	536,432
Males					
Managerial, professional	206	1,173	1,478	703	148,667
Technical, sales, administrative support (including clerical)	86	428	1,127	695	114,670
Service	152	447	1,299	522	53,711
Farming, forestry, fishing	37	49	67	209	109,252
Precision production, craft, repair	291	261	1,272	1,098	139,048
Operators, fabricators, laborers	420	588	2,820	1,938	176,769
Total males 16+	1,192	2,946	8,063	5,165	742,117

Table 13. Family income by race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1979.

Family Income	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Less than \$5,000	184	381	1,558	483	44,183
\$5,000 to \$7,499	217	242	1,082	492	42,594
\$7,500 to \$9,999	147	176	1,000	417	47,318
\$10,000 to \$14,999	268	302	1,313	980	113,888
\$15,000 to \$19,999	201	264	1,300	902	127,219
\$20,000 to \$24,999	119	300	1,165	778	123,299
\$25,000 to \$34,999	162	373	1,299	933	150,879
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	180	644	334	73,000
\$50,000 or more	10	210	178	122	35,338
Total Families	1,372	2,428	9,539	5,441	757,718
Median Family Income	\$12,833	\$17,655	\$14,258	\$16,729	\$20,135

Table 14. Income of unrelated individuals by race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1979.

Income of Unrelated Individuals	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Less than \$2,000	190	876	1,961	816	50,961
\$2,000 to \$2,999	65	184	728	306	37,225
\$3,000 to \$4,999	176	345	1,078	524	68,549
\$5,000 to \$7,999	138	301	981	468	65,077
\$8,000 to \$9,999	63	96	475	199	33,328
\$10,000 to \$14,999	145	236	963	348	60,956
\$15,000 to \$24,999	103	149	843	355	46,252
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	22	136	52	11,084
\$50,000 or more	0	0	15	13	1,981
Total Unrelated Individuals	882	2,209	7,180	3,081	375,413
Median Income of Unrelated Individuals	\$5,333	\$3,234	\$4,541	\$4,252	\$6,296

Table 15. Median family income by family type, presence of own children, and race/Spanish origin, Iowa, 1979.

Family Type and Presence of Own Children	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
All families	\$12,833	\$17,655	\$14,258	\$16,729	\$20,135
With own children under 18	\$12,207	\$19,144	\$13,316	\$16,645	\$21,092
With own children under 6	\$10,377	\$17,326	\$11,827	\$14,620	\$18,591
Without own children under 18	\$14,005	\$13,646	\$15,650	\$16,978	\$18,832
Married-Couple Families	\$15,781	\$19,078	\$20,506	\$18,785	\$21,085
With own children under 18	\$16,113	\$20,997	\$21,810	\$19,137	\$22,358
With own children under 6	\$13,341	\$18,179	\$21,270	\$16,325	\$19,631
Without own children under 18	\$14,779	\$14,965	\$17,971	\$17,933	\$19,287
Female Householder with No Husband Present Families	\$5,893	\$8,633	\$7,628	\$7,743	\$10,633
With own children under 18	\$5,632	\$8,242	\$7,214	\$6,942	\$8,719
With own children under 6	\$4,924	\$4,135	\$5,422	\$5,183	\$6,072
Without own children under 18	\$7,353	\$10,833	\$10,583	\$11,958	\$14,383

Table 16. Persons, families, and unrelated individuals in poverty, Iowa, 1979.

Persons, Families, and Unrelated Individuals in Poverty	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish Origin	White
Persons	6,162	13,122	39,740	25,414	2,751,686
Number in poverty	1,718	3,284	11,195	4,440	267,739
Percent in poverty	27.9	25.0	28.2	17.5	9.7
Persons 65+	253	598	2,341	1,303	351,439
Number in poverty	23	145	566	176	46,234
Percent in poverty	9.1	24.2	24.2	13.5	13.2
Related Children under 18	2,472	5,054	15,616	11,120	788,852
Number in poverty	859	1,329	5,625	2,174	85,214
Percent in poverty	34.7	26.3	36.0	19.6	10.8
Families	1,372	2,428	9,539	5,441	757,718
Number in poverty	381	565	2,295	729	54,669
Percent in poverty	27.8	23.3	24.1	13.4	7.2
Families with Related Children under 18	1,132	1,798	6,932	3,653	397,471
Number in poverty	374	475	2,079	602	37,824
Percent in poverty	33.0	26.4	30.0	16.5	9.5
Families of Female Householders with No Husband Present	356	273	3,545	932	65,998
Number in poverty	240	106	1,616	354	16,099
Percent in poverty	67.4	38.8	45.6	38.0	24.4
Families of Female Householders with No Husband Present with Children under 18	339	218	3,137	766	42,996
Number in poverty	240	95	1,565	330	14,667
Percent in poverty	70.8	43.6	49.9	43.1	34.1
Families of Female Householders with No Husband Present with Children under 6	166	47	1,684	382	16,475
Number in poverty	121	28	1,018	252	8,259
Percent in poverty	72.9	59.6	60.5	66.0	50.1
Unrelated Individuals	839	1,630	5,793	2,545	335,863
Number in poverty	306	758	2,036	968	80,993
Percent in poverty	36.5	46.5	35.1	38.0	24.1
Unrelated Individuals 65+	75	248	840	410	122,483
Number in poverty	13	74	387	129	32,846
Percent in poverty	17.3	29.8	46.1	31.5	26.8

Table 17. Selected characteristics of subgroups of Asians and Pacific Islanders, Iowa, 1980.

	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese
Complete Count Total	2,147	2,110	1,225	1,049	2,259	2,476
Median Age	29.9	26.2	26.7	29.2	15.7	19.9
Family Type						
Families	490	412	195	160	245	388
Married-couple families	438	375	160	122	215	291
Families of female householders with no husband present	36	18	34	32	26	46
Fertility						
Women 15-24	NA	NA	316	70	236	77
Women 25-34	1,598	761	1,300	877	1,790	2,078
Women 35-44	2,787	2,653	2,260	1,410	1,595	4,323
Sample Count Total	2,424	1,973	1,058	1,024	2,057	2,101
Nativity and Place of Birth						
Native	1,006	461	373	464	335	134
Born in Iowa	682	246	165	153	156	82
Born in different state	319	215	175	297	157	44
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	5	0	33	14	22	8
Foreign born	1,418	1,512	685	560	1,722	1,967
Median Years of School Completed by Persons 25 and Over	16.1	16.8	15.3	13.7	13.0	12.5
Labor Force Status						
Females 16 and over	999	676	519	534	742	596
In civilian labor force	414	393	336	275	376	286
Employed	385	363	319	265	347	268
Unemployed	29	30	17	10	29	18
Males 16 and over	835	793	173	322	296	821
In civilian labor force	684	565	139	243	211	606
Employed	644	563	133	243	209	594
Unemployed	40	2	6	0	2	12
Occupation						
Employed females 16 and over	385	363	319	265	347	268
Managerial and professional	77	93	105	83	39	21
Technical, sales, admin. support	176	129	67	31	117	83
Service	97	77	109	82	90	83
Farming, forestry, fishing	12	0	0	9	0	0
Precision production, craft, repair	0	12	2	17	21	16
Operators, fabricators, laborers	23	52	36	43	80	65
Employed males 16 and over	644	563	133	243	209	594
Managerial and professional	451	323	56	109	68	59
Technical, sales, admin. support	78	83	53	53	37	71
Service	72	93	5	19	22	92
Farming, forestry, fishing	5	7	0	10	2	5
Precision production, craft, repair	16	25	13	0	28	118
Operators, fabricators, laborers	22	32	6	52	52	249
Median family income in 1979	\$27,266	\$16,875	\$19,412	\$21,319	\$19,904	\$13,654
Income in 1979 below Poverty						
Total persons for whom poverty determined	2,285	1,798	1,041	919	1,996	2,020
Number in poverty	274	508	42	138	268	634
Percent in poverty	12.0	28.3	4.0	15.0	13.4	31.4
Total families for which poverty determined	522	405	160	215	229	360
Number in poverty	42	91	5	26	60	106
Percent in poverty	8.0	22.5	3.1	12.1	26.2	29.4
Total unrelated individuals	417	382	68	168	96	269
Number in poverty	139	200	7	76	42	145
Percent in poverty	33.3	52.4	10.3	45.2	43.8	53.9

NA = not available.

Table 18. Age group by sex for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

Sex and Age Group	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Females				
0-4	2,196	1,801	103,967	111,333
5-9	2,052	2,081	99,123	134,537
10-14	2,034	2,016	109,179	141,178
15-19	2,453	1,876	133,319	133,665
20-24	2,401	1,478	132,092	106,132
25-29	1,887	984	116,213	83,084
30-34	1,438	938	99,499	73,315
35-39	1,002	870	79,308	71,808
40-44	883	805	70,254	77,432
45-49	854	772	68,427	80,023
50-54	809	660	73,245	77,850
55-59	711	589	74,872	71,643
60-64	575	506	70,068	66,170
65-69	527	396	63,973	58,627
70-74	396	361	55,338	52,598
75-79	268	249	45,823	42,221
80-84	200	135	34,231	28,004
85 and over	172	121	31,313	20,575
Total females	20,858	16,638	1,460,244	1,430,195
Males				
0-4	2,348	1,961	108,814	116,923
5-9	2,167	2,136	103,671	140,308
10-14	2,176	1,974	114,961	147,479
15-19	2,581	1,824	135,841	135,268
20-24	2,479	1,424	131,148	93,609
25-29	2,009	924	119,458	81,557
30-34	1,482	829	100,694	71,407
35-39	959	756	78,088	67,974
40-44	886	758	68,085	75,531
45-49	754	714	64,422	76,306
50-54	774	601	70,129	73,381
55-59	627	544	69,026	67,562
60-64	475	450	61,512	59,804
65-69	444	374	52,628	48,150
70-74	269	312	40,661	39,479
75-79	203	191	28,599	29,363
80-84	113	110	18,001	17,669
85 and over	96	76	13,243	10,797
Total males	20,842	15,958	1,378,981	1,352,567

Table 19. Marital status for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

Marital Status	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Females 15 (14) and Over*				
Single	5,347	3,192	241,878	234,799
Now married, except separated	5,025	4,789	679,938	657,035
Separated	815	731	10,426	7,184
Divorced	1,903	1,114	63,234	31,595
Widowed	1,486	1,297	152,499	140,742
Total females 15 (14) and over	14,576	11,123	1,147,975	1,071,355
Males 15 (14) and Over*				
Single	6,169	3,797	290,898	266,444
Now married, except separated	5,767	5,013	680,528	653,792
Separated	502	444	7,845	5,046
Divorced	1,317	580	45,293	20,862
Widowed	396	419	26,971	30,871
Total males 15 (14) and over	14,151	10,253	1,051,535	977,015

*These figures are for those 14 and over in 1970 and those 15 and over in 1980.

Table 20. Family type by presence of own children for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

Type of Family and Presence of Own Children	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Total Families	9,328	6,846	754,904	705,092
With own children under 18	6,147	4,390	385,581	380,525
With own children under 6	3,087	2,404	175,563	182,062
Married-Couple families	5,327	4,592	666,987	639,204
With own children under 18	3,128	2,739	335,674	351,488
With own children under 6	1,601	1,534	157,417	171,809
Female Householder with No Husband Present Families	3,492	1,980	68,614	49,834
With own children under 18	2,745	1,540	42,596	24,867
With own children under 6	1,363	830	15,842	9,174

Table 21. Fertility ratio by age group for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

Age Group	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
15 to 24 years	579	573	290	352
25 to 34 years	2,029	2,776	1,623	2,384
35 to 44 years	3,590	3,514	2,849	3,273

Table 22. Location of residence for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970* and 1980.

Location of Residence	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Urban	41,219	31,740	1,641,768	1,577,887
Inside urbanized areas				
Central cities	32,901	24,920	629,340	603,686
Urban fringe	1,665	1,113	251,965	208,642
Outside urbanized areas	6,653	5,707	760,463	765,559
Rural	1,009	856	1,199,558	1,204,875
Total	42,228	32,596	2,841,326	2,782,762

*Data for 1970 are from the complete count report rather than the sample report.

Table 23. Nativity and place of birth for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.*

Place of Birth	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Native Born				
Born in Iowa	21,267	17,233	2,231,100	2,171,460
Born in different state				
Northeast	706	329	35,870	27,645
Midwest	7,321	4,672	406,930	361,242
South	11,189	7,457	63,580	53,154
West	673	275	63,956	43,825
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	113	54	6,767	8,305
Foreign Born	959	237	33,123	37,862
Total Number	42,228	30,257	2,841,326	2,703,493

*Persons who did not report their place of birth in 1970 were excluded from 1970 calculations; this category did not exist in 1980.

Table 24. Residence in 1965 and 1975 of persons age 5 and older for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.*

Residence in 1975 (or 1965)	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Same House	15,965	13,175	1,472,751	1,464,341
Different House				
Same county	10,932	8,430	655,153	571,225
Different county				
Iowa	1,886	1,096	289,915	255,601
Different state				
Northeast	495	230	11,979	10,054
Midwest	4,132	1,662	124,921	110,532
South	1,967	1,470	28,277	21,262
West	581	142	36,534	31,163
Abroad	899	185	11,281	10,872
Total Number	36,857	26,390	2,630,811	2,475,050

*Persons who did not report their residence in 1965 were excluded from 1970 calculations; this category did not exist in 1980.

Table 25. Percentage enrolled in school by age group for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

Age Group	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
3-4	35.6	17.8	25.0	7.2
5-6	89.0	88.1	85.2	73.4
7-13	98.9	94.9	99.4	97.1
14-15	94.6	93.2	98.6	95.3
16-17	89.5	89.9	92.4	91.4
18-19	64.0	60.8	58.8	62.2
20-21	46.2	34.6	32.9	37.2
22-24	23.5	16.9	14.7	14.2
25-34	13.8	9.1	6.4	4.7
35 and Older	2.7	1.5	1.2	0.7

Table 26. Years of school completed by persons age 25 and older for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

Sex and Years of School Completed	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Females				
Elementary				
0 to 4 years	341	429	7,572	11,985
5 to 7 years	653	911	26,979	38,320
8 years	838	916	97,759	134,321
High school				
1 to 3 years	2,252	2,215	105,946	121,209
4 years	3,510	2,206	405,687	334,915
College				
1 to 3 years	1,342	517	138,385	103,022
4 years	453	161	68,113	43,927
5 or more years	482	96	32,201	16,183
Total females	9,871	7,451	882,642	803,882
Males				
Elementary				
0 to 4 years	498	584	9,376	15,427
5 to 7 years	629	963	34,442	47,837
8 years	585	778	100,678	148,206
High school				
1 to 3 years	1,709	1,714	88,398	105,432
4 years	2,906	1,682	313,899	257,142
College				
1 to 3 years	1,476	593	106,778	66,962
4 years	605	137	68,354	39,488
5 or more years	764	214	62,936	38,916
Total males	9,172	6,665	784,861	719,410

Table 27. Labor force status of persons age 16 and older by sex for black and white residents, Iowa, 1970 and 1980.

Labor Force Status	Black		White	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Females 16 and Older				
Civilian labor force	7,933	5,195	561,271	405,530
Employed	7,034	4,771	536,432	387,065
Unemployed	899	424	24,839	18,465
Not in labor force	6,356	5,239	561,985	610,044
Total females	14,306	10,434	1,123,479	1,015,606
Males 16 and Older				
Civilian labor force	9,262	6,587	783,283	707,711
Employed	8,063	6,074	742,117	688,151
Unemployed	1,199	513	41,166	19,560
Not in labor force	4,487	2,859	241,407	208,640
Total males	13,790	9,459	1,025,972	917,683

Table 28. Family income for black and white residents, Iowa, 1969 and 1979.

Family Income	Black		White	
	1979	1969	1979	1969
Less than \$5,000	1,558	2,394	44,183	147,468
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2,082	2,590	89,912	257,088
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,313	1,415	113,888	189,191
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,465	445	250,518	91,144
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1,943	44	223,879	20,987
\$50,000 or more	178	19	35,338	3,815
Total Families	9,539	6,907	757,718	709,693
Median Family Income	\$14,258	\$6,916	\$20,135	\$9,040

Table 29. Income of unrelated individuals for black and white residents, Iowa, 1969 and 1979.

Income for Unrelated Individuals	Black		White	
	1979	1969	1979	1969
Less than \$2,000	1,961	2,178	50,961	133,815
\$2,000 to \$2,999	728	460	37,225	35,328
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1,078	511	68,549	40,245
\$5,000 to \$7,999	981	326	65,077	31,212
\$8,000 to \$9,999	475	129	33,328	10,208
\$10,000 to \$14,999	963	70	60,956	8,731
\$15,000 to \$24,999	843	10	46,252	2,498
\$25,000 to \$49,999	136	0	11,084	777
\$50,000 or more	15	0	1,981	194
Total Unrelated Individuals	7,180	3,684	375,413	263,008
Median Income for Unrelated Individuals	\$4,541	\$1,641	\$6,296	\$1,967

Table 30. Persons, families, and unrelated individuals in poverty for black and white residents, Iowa, 1969 and 1979.

Persons, Families, and Unrelated Individuals in Poverty	Black		White	
	1979	1969	1979	1969
Persons	39,740	30,886	2,751,686	2,706,559
Number in poverty	11,195	8,189	267,739	309,247
Percent in poverty	28.2	26.5	9.7	11.4
Families	9,539	6,907	757,718	709,693
Number in poverty	2,295	1,517	54,669	62,249
Percent in poverty	24.1	22.0	7.2	8.8
Families of Female Householders with No Husband Present	3,545	1,972	65,998	51,226
Number in poverty	1,616	996	16,099	13,604
Percent in poverty	45.6	50.5	24.4	26.6
Families of Female Householders with No Husband Present with Children under 18	3,137	1,678	42,996	28,557
Number in poverty	1,565	973	14,667	10,455
Percent in poverty	49.9	58.0	34.1	36.6
Families of Female Householders with No Husband Present with Children under 6	1,684	959	16,475	10,894
Number in poverty	1,018	601	8,259	5,707
Percent in poverty	60.5	62.7	50.1	52.4
Unrelated Individuals	5,793	2,985	335,863	225,139
Number in poverty	2,036	1,508	80,993	93,268
Percent in poverty	35.1	50.5	24.1	41.4

Table 31. Age groups by sex for black and white residents, Iowa, 1900 to 1980.

Age Group	Black		White	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1980	20,858	20,842	1,460,244	1,378,981
0-4	2,196	2,348	103,967	108,814
5-9	2,052	2,167	99,123	103,671
10-14	2,034	2,176	109,179	114,961
15-19	2,453	2,581	133,319	135,841
20-24	2,401	2,479	132,092	131,148
25-29	1,887	2,009	116,213	119,458
30-34	1,438	1,482	99,499	100,694
35-39	1,002	959	79,308	78,088
40-44	883	886	70,254	68,085
45-49	854	754	68,427	64,422
50-54	809	774	73,245	70,129
55-59	711	627	74,872	69,026
60-64	575	475	70,068	61,512
65-69	527	444	63,973	52,628
70-74	396	269	55,338	40,661
75-79	268	203	45,823	28,599
80-84	200	113	34,231	18,001
85 or older	172	96	31,313	13,243
1970	16,638	15,958	1,430,195	1,352,567
0-4	1,801	1,961	111,333	116,923
5-9	2,081	2,136	134,537	140,308
10-14	2,016	1,974	141,178	147,479
15-19	1,876	1,824	133,665	135,268
20-24	1,478	1,424	106,132	93,609
25-29	984	924	83,084	81,557
30-34	938	829	73,315	71,407
35-39	870	756	71,808	67,974
40-44	805	758	77,432	75,531
45-49	772	714	80,023	76,306
50-54	660	601	77,850	73,381
55-59	589	544	71,643	67,562
60-64	506	450	66,170	59,804
65-69	396	374	58,627	48,150
70-74	361	312	52,598	39,479
75-79	249	191	42,221	29,363
80-84	135	110	28,004	17,669
85 or older	121	76	20,575	10,797

Table 31. Age groups by sex for black and white residents, Iowa, 1900 to 1980
(continued).

Age Group	Black		White	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1960	12,848	12,093	1,383,776	1,344,933
0-4	1,843	1,760	148,370	154,724
5-9	1,496	1,598	140,962	147,301
10-14	1,267	1,155	125,133	130,916
15-19	951	814	100,907	99,904
20-24	831	816	80,435	72,905
25-29	900	735	76,630	73,185
30-34	832	749	82,081	81,024
35-39	856	803	85,603	82,766
40-44	689	667	83,079	80,355
45-49	646	597	78,590	77,396
50-54	549	550	72,330	71,589
55-59	456	466	68,451	65,294
60-64	502	507	63,909	59,459
65-69	387	362	59,575	53,911
70-74	280	224	48,510	42,162
75-79	195	188	35,217	28,099
80-84	130	62	20,535	15,129
85 or older	38	40	13,459	8,814
1950	9,565	9,800	1,300,432	1,299,114
0-4	1,045	1,065	135,451	142,414
5-9	955	780	109,636	114,906
10-14	695	725	96,528	100,875
15-19	630	635	91,866	90,783
20-24	760	880	94,983	92,843
25-29	790	820	95,888	95,110
30-34	715	660	90,786	88,706
35-39	685	725	86,632	86,069
40-44	625	505	80,025	80,896
45-49	485	585	75,439	74,960
50-54	645	510	73,355	72,668
55-59	400	510	68,771	69,258
60-64	345	440	59,611	59,802
65-69	375	415	51,259	48,851
70-74	235	275	38,809	36,372
75-84	150	225	42,536	37,945
85 and Older	30	45	8,857	6,656

Table 31. Age groups by sex for black and white residents, Iowa, 1900 to 1980
(continued).

Age Group	Black		White	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1940				
0-4	8,227	8,467	1,249,188	1,271,503
5-9	599	671	100,670	105,054
10-14	675	628	97,630	100,836
15-19	726	648	105,727	109,682
20-24	718	692	114,069	116,427
25-29	675	621	105,563	104,188
30-34	635	626	96,425	95,910
35-39	586	580	88,540	89,085
40-44	579	629	84,309	83,729
45-49	575	611	81,561	81,639
50-54	623	632	78,822	82,101
55-59	482	571	70,477	74,101
60-64	402	475	60,672	62,688
65-69	316	382	51,448	52,938
70-74	276	303	42,567	44,160
75 and older	163	204	32,478	33,088
	197	194	38,230	35,877
1930				
0-4	8,393	8,987	1,207,100	1,245,577
5-9	740	651	107,191	111,587
10-14	767	796	118,805	122,514
15-19	698	710	115,448	118,878
20-24	735	679	109,821	112,215
25-29	684	679	100,444	99,265
30-34	670	682	90,456	88,467
35-39	649	712	86,946	86,569
40-44	751	765	86,529	89,742
45-49	639	688	76,781	79,462
50-54	581	710	69,255	74,016
55-59	467	594	60,750	64,526
60-64	336	451	51,107	55,673
65-69	240	326	43,919	47,831
70-74	154	238	34,873	37,668
75 or older	109	137	25,777	28,203
Not reported	159	151	28,427	28,323
	14	18	571	638

Table 31. Age groups by sex for black and white residents, Iowa, 1900 to 1980 (continued).

Age Group	Black		White	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1920				
0-4	8,884	10,121	1,165,470	1,218,711
5-9	776	774	122,597	126,670
10-14	784	769	117,592	120,765
15-19	775	717	112,052	114,205
20-24	748	770	106,839	106,561
25-29	934	852	105,680	103,302
30-34	951	1,081	99,954	103,338
35-39	820	894	86,646	91,452
40-44	773	1,022	80,167	85,995
45-49	617	754	68,762	70,078
50-54	508	765	61,079	69,418
55-59	396	581	53,514	60,378
60-64	237	368	43,311	48,647
65-69	192	277	36,337	41,912
70-74	118	205	26,283	30,063
75-79	93	107	19,398	20,586
80-84	67	65	13,256	13,514
85 or older	33	34	6,781	6,648
Not reported	28	30	3,683	3,378
	34	56	1,539	1,801
1910				
0-4	6,853	8,120	1,069,570	1,139,621
5-9	624	621	115,811	118,944
10-14	662	686	111,889	115,144
15-19	624	591	109,668	111,662
20-24	670	646	110,272	113,360
25-29	714	792	102,497	107,311
30-34	702	799	88,688	93,716
35-39	580	733	76,926	81,424
40-44	616	785	69,916	76,573
45-49	426	607	61,203	66,340
50-54	360	576	52,682	61,942
55-59	268	398	46,103	53,771
60-64	154	283	34,137	40,053
65-69	163	204	29,022	31,699
70-74	108	140	23,782	25,748
75-79	69	97	16,325	18,389
80-84	43	53	11,027	12,244
85 or older	15	29	5,480	5,970
Not reported	20	17	2,958	2,865
	35	63	1,184	2,466

Table 31. Age groups by sex for black and white residents, Iowa, 1900 to 1980
(continued).

Age Group	Black		White	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1900	5,818	6,875	1,069,000	1,149,667
0-4	504	479	129,279	133,125
5-9	567	554	126,723	128,733
10-14	599	633	117,270	120,992
15-19	660	641	112,231	114,206
20-24	655	749	103,291	106,786
25-29	610	736	88,598	95,780
30-34	437	589	76,091	85,377
35-39	447	598	66,022	75,454
40-44	310	439	57,322	65,019
45-49	281	407	45,014	55,298
50-54	221	297	38,342	43,968
55-59	151	220	32,332	36,061
60-64	105	170	25,807	29,064
65-69	79	104	20,530	23,435
70-74	34	70	13,909	16,317
75-79	31	30	8,673	10,164
80-84	18	17	4,024	4,785
85 and over	15	18	1,768	1,875
Not reported	94	124	1,774	3,228

Table 32. Age groups by sex for nonwhite and white residents, Iowa, 1850 to 1890.

Age Group	Nonwhite		White	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1890	5,002	5,808	912,441	988,645
0-4	570	589	113,860	118,493
5-9	622	570	116,217	119,667
10-14	562	610	106,481	110,528
15-19	554	602	100,426	103,237
20-24	594	611	92,754	97,927
25-29	436	577	72,893	80,875
30-34	356	445	63,076	71,785
35-39	317	461	50,031	57,964
40-44	274	323	43,600	46,483
45-49	223	357	38,560	44,666
50-54	165	226	32,499	37,130
55-59	102	116	25,623	30,003
60-64	73	120	21,095	25,549
65-69	48	85	15,169	18,526
70-74	30	41	9,898	12,867
75-79	26	24	5,634	6,981
80-84	8	15	2,744	3,066
85 or older	20	10	1,355	1,406
Not reported	22	26	526	1,492
1880	4,573	5,442	771,906	842,694
0-4	602	576	112,443	116,489
5-9	653	606	104,815	106,790
10-14	537	584	95,769	99,409
15-19	465	527	85,963	87,954
20-24	538	682	77,987	86,396
25-29	432	731	57,311	66,394
30-34	326	421	48,532	55,144
35-39	285	362	43,786	47,875
40-44	214	246	35,715	38,327
45-49	158	216	30,798	38,478
50-54	110	174	25,301	31,736
55-59	74	126	18,248	23,505
60-64	72	76	14,275	18,654
65-69	41	52	9,460	11,919
70-74	32	31	6,006	7,110
75-79	12	16	3,253	3,943
80-84	11	11	1,567	1,843
85 or older	11	5	677	728

Table 32. Age groups by sex for nonwhite and white residents, Iowa, 1850 to 1890.

Age Group	Nonwhite		White	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1870	2,663	3,099	565,421	622,786
0-4	423	492	93,574	96,206
5-9	308	317	80,898	83,831
10-14	318	296	75,267	79,169
15-19	290	368	59,636	62,375
20-24	318	405	53,052	58,044
25-29	271	280	43,981	48,227
30-34	183	219	36,116	39,828
35-39	155	199	32,009	37,654
40-44	129	146	25,830	30,914
45-49	82	113	20,054	25,489
50-54	81	121	15,704	23,415
55-59	21	69	10,257	13,813
60-64	39	37	8,187	10,337
65-69	16	13	5,080	6,448
70-74	14	7	3,219	4,003
75-79	2	9	1,546	1,869
80 or older	13	7	1,001	1,147
Not reported	0	1	10	17
1860	503	566	319,879	353,900
0-4	82	73	61,287	63,451
5-9	58	75	47,549	49,788
10-14	66	62	38,794	41,024
15-19	55	66	34,902	34,987
20-29	102	126	56,011	60,185
30-39	56	72	38,283	48,356
40-49	36	40	22,613	29,573
50-59	21	37	12,535	16,378
60-69	17	8	5,795	7,607
70-79	8	6	1,722	2,091
80 or older	1	1	351	400
Not reported	1	0	37	60
1850	168	165	90,994	100,887
0-4	24	21	16,802	17,443
5-9	28	29	15,095	15,864
10-14	20	17	12,137	13,172
15-19	17	18	10,134	9,961
20-29	37	35	15,646	16,702
30-39	17	24	10,451	13,613
40-49	12	14	5,968	7,784
50-59	5	6	3,026	4,115
60-69	5	1	1,261	1,631
70-79	2	0	369	463
80 or older	1	0	78	112
Not reported	0	0	27	27

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